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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

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August 14, 1972

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Party Committee of A Certain Regiment Stationed in Tsinan Humbly Learns from Local Cadres and Masses To Strengthen Further the Unity between the Army and the Government and between the Army and the People

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 31, 1972)

(According to NCNA Tsinan, July 30, 1972) The Party committee of a certain PLA regiment stationed in Tsinan, inheriting and developing the glorious tradition of "unity of the Army and the people and of the Army and the government," remains humble and prudent, refrains from arrogance and rashness, voluntarily respects the leadership of local civil Party committees, learns humbly from the local cadres and the masses and further strengthens the unity between the Army and the people and between the Army and the government.

This regiment has a glorious tradition of supporting the government and loving the people. In its practical work, it maintains and develops this glorious tradition. It always pays attention to managing properly the relations between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people wherever it goes. Since the regiment came to Laiwu hsien, Shantung Province, two years ago, it has regularly taken the initiative to report its work to the hsien Party committee and ask for the views of the hsien Party committee.

Once when the regimental Party committee was preparing to send a propaganda team to a plain, it made a report to the hsien Party committee about its plan. The hsien Party committee subsequently suggested that the team should go to mountain areas where conditions were more difficult. The regimental committee acted according to this suggestion.

In April this year when the regiment was preparing to build a barracks at a certain place according to instructions from the superior level, it voluntarily showed the construction plan to the hsien Party committee and solicited its view. The hsien Party committee decided to incorporate this plan into a unified plan of development of the hsien and made a study together with the unit so as to select a new location for the barracks so that it would not affect local development and also suit the needs of the unit.

In the course of struggling together with the local cadres and masses of people, members of this regimental Party committee always learn humbly from the local cadres and masses as if they were their teachers. They strive to improve the style of leadership and strengthen the revolutionized building of the unit. They regularly invite local cadres to give accounts of their experience, organize the troops to go to advanced units in the hsien to make investigation and learn from them, invite old militiamen and old model workers to come to the unit to help educate the troops in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

Some of the leading members of the Laiwu hsien Party committee who have relatively rich working experience and good working style in closely linking themselves with the masses, persevere in taking part in collective productive manual labor and in conducting serious investigations and studies. After learning the good experience and good working style of the leading cadres of the hsien Party committee, the regimental Party committee goes more deeply into the companies to conduct investigation and study. This has brought about a new situation in the building of the units.

At the beginning of last year, Liu Shao-fan, a deputy battalion commander in this regiment, risked his life together with local militiamen and broke the ice to save a poor-peasant commune member who had fallen into the water. A First Class Distinguished Service Award was thus conferred to Liu Shao-fan by the superior authority. The hsien Party committee immediately made a decision to call upon the people in the hsien to develop activities to learn from Liu Shao-fan. This incident educated the members of the regimental Party committee greatly. They humbly learned from the good working style of the leadership of the hsien Party committee and compared themselves with the leadership of the hsien Party committee to find shortcomings among themselves. After a careful study, the regimental Party committee also issued a notice calling upon the troops to learn from model militiaman T'ien Feng-hsien who also helped save the poor-peasant commune member.

In the meantime, this regimental Party committee also actively supports the work of the hsien Party committee which always promptly reports its important resolutions to the regiment and takes the lead in implementing resolutions in conjunction with the work of the unit. When the hsien Party committee encounters difficulties in its work, the regimental Party committee always supports it energetically and actively helps it to overcome the difficulties.

Once when this regiment began bivouac training, the Laiwu hsien Party committee adopted a resolution to call upon the people in the hsien to launch an upsurge in learning from Tachai in agricultural production. Upon learning this, the regimental Party committee held a meeting to study the situation immediately. After approval by the superior level, it changed its original route of march. To combine bivouac training with mass work, the Party committee first led the troops to Chaili commune, an advanced unit in the hsien in learning from Tachai in agricultural production, to learn from their advanced experience. Then they actively developed propaganda activities in conjunction with bivouac training. This has further promoted the penetrating development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production in the hsien.

During the busy season of wheat harvesting, the hsien Party committee issued a notice calling upon the people of the entire hsien to mobilize themselves urgently to engage in harvesting and planting. At this time, the regimental Party committee also immediately held a study meeting and organized the troops to take part in the struggle of harvesting and planting immediately. As a result, they completed the harvesting with the masses before the rainstorm arrived.

As the troops respect and support the hsien Party committee, the latter shows even more concern toward the troops and actively cooperates with them whenever they have a mission to perform.

* * *

Army-Civilian Unity in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 2, 1972)

following are some stories of how the army cherishes the people and the people support the army in yunnan province, southwest china.

"army-civilian bridge" on lantsang river

when the advance party of a people's liberation army unit on a camping trip arrived at the lantsang river, the deputy battalion commander saw that the high banks were linked by only a dozen cables with a few wooden or stone cross pieces. he suggested to the party branch that they should repair the bridge for the convenience of the local people.

when the news reached nearby villages, people offered to help. the party committee of the shayang commune worked late into the night to prepare timber and civilians joined the armymen in transporting it. carpenters and masons came from the other side of the river to help.

the transporters of timber had to cover more than 15 kilometres and cross a high mountain, but they kept on. when squad leader, a communist, got blisters on his feet, he refused to rest. he said: "no difficulty will keep me from building the bridge for the people." other armymen worked over the raging river at the risk of their lives, leaving the lighter work to the civilian builders.

they finally completed paving the bridge 60 metres long and four metres wide. the people suggested naming it "cherishing the people bridge" to show their gratitude for the armymen, but the armymen insisted that it be named "supporting the army bridge", since the people helped built it. later both sides agreed to call it "army-civilian bridge".

who carries the stones up mountain?

some time ago, a p.l.a. unit unloaded many stones on a mountain slope for a construction site 1.5 kilometres away. a girl communist of miao nationality saw this and thought that she should help because the people's liberation army had come to the border to undertake construction for the people. the girl carried stones to the construction site three times a day after work.

a month passed before the leadership of the unit noticed that the pile of stones was getting smaller while that at the work-site was growing. "who is doing this?" they asked the fighters, but no one knew. the company leader decided to find out. he stayed behind one evening and saw a miao girl carrying stones up the mountain. her face was streaming with sweat. he hurried up to help and praised her. she replied: "you do construction for the people, and i'm carrying stones for the army."

some fighters wrote a skit in praise of her actions and calling on the armymen to learn from her.

power station built by armymen, civilians

the multi-national workers were racing against time and rain to throw a bridge across a river to move a 13-ton transformer and other equipment to the pinfang power station being built in the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou. the water level was rising rapidly and the turbulent current threatened to wash away the piers. the party committee of a p.l.a. unit immediately sent men to their aid.

at first, the torrent defeated all their efforts. "build human walls", a squad leader and a soldier shouted. so saying they jumped into the river first. others followed. they struggled hard against the torrent and in the end formed three "human walls". people on the banks threw hundreds of sand bags into the water to strengthen the piers. a hard-fought battle of three days and nights saved all the piers.

after they spanned the river the armymen and the bridge builders pitched in to build the power station and soon completed it.

PLA DISCIPLINE

Observe Revolutionary Discipline, Promote the Revolutionary Style of Work

by

Party Committee of "Regiment of Tashan Heroes"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 1, 1972)

In the autumn of 1948 during the Liaohsi Campaign, some of the officers and men of our army unit which was stationed in Chinchou district lived in the homes of the local masses. This place abounded in apples. It was then the season for apples to ripen and red apples were found everywhere. The comrades consciously observed the revolutionary discipline. None of them took a single apple. They were praised by the local masses.

The armymen stationed in an apple-producing area did not take a single apple--this is not strange at all with our people's army. During the long years of war, this kind of voluntary observance of revolutionary discipline and firm protection of the interests of the masses was in evidence in every army unit. However, it is precisely this kind of trifle which looks commonplace that vividly reflects the essential difference of the people's army from all other old-type armies, embodies our army's fundamental purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people and expressses the noble character of proletarian fighters.

Why did our fighters not take the apples in the place where they were stationed? Because they understood that: These apples belong to the people. The people's army comes from among the people and serves the people. In the interests of the people, we have only the duty to protect every single apple and do not have any right to take any. In the old society, the army was a tool of the exploiting classes for oppressing the people and lording it over the people, doing what it liked. We fighters are the children of the people. The people want us to put on uniforms and take up arms for the purpose of shouldering the heavy duty of liberating and defending the people and wiping out and suppressing the enemy. We only have the duty to serve the people wholeheartedly and have no special rights whatsoever to do damage to the interests of the people.

Chairman Mao has said: "The army must become one with the people so that they see it as their own army. Such an army will be invincible." Founded and commanded by the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese People's Liberation Army is a great and invincible army. The most fundamental reason why this army is great and powerful is that it heeds the Party's and Chairman Mao's teachings, maintains close ties with the masses of the people and fights wholeheartedly for the interests of the people, so that it wins the trust and support of the people.

Take our regiment for example. After its formation in 1940 and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it fought north and south and shared the weal and woe of the masses of the people, cultivating unseverable relations like those of flesh and blood with them. Wherever it is, it strictly practices the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention," actively does propaganda work on the masses, organizes and arms them and strives to form one with them. Thanks to the Party's leadership and the support shown by the broad masses, it has developed and strengthened quickly and won victories one after another.

In the battle of interception at Tashan in 1948, our regiment shouldered the task of intercepting the enemy in front of Tashan Fort. As soon as it reached Tashan, the local masses profusely accused the landlords and capitalists of their exploitation and oppression of the people and the Chiang bandit army of its atrocious crimes, thereby arousing the fighters' strong class hatred. When the army unit rushed to put up defense works, the masses sent to the sites on their own initiative their tables and wooden door and even the beams of their houses. After the battle started, the masses were organized to carry stretchers and ammunition, to stand guard and to keep surveillance over the enemy. Under Chairman Mao's wise command and with the vigorous support of the masses of the people, we fought in close coordination with our fraternal units. Displaying the indomitable spirit of the people's army, we fought doggedly for six days and nights, smashed the enemy forces and made it impossible for the eleven enemy divisions commanded by Chiang Kai-shek himself to move an inch, thus perfectly accomplishing our task of interception and guaranteeing victory in the Chinchou campaign.

Reviewing our army unit's course of fighting, we deeply realize that this is an important question: As between the army and the people, in what position should we put ourselves? It is the basic question bearing on whether or not our army unit can preserve the character of the people's army. On this question, there also exists an acute struggle between the two lines. During the years of war or after the nation-wide liberation, Chairman Mao has always taught us repeatedly to respect and cherish the people, to maintain close ties with the masses and defend their interests resolutely and to remain modest and prudent and fight arduously. In a word, he teaches us not to divorce ourselves from the masses but to preserve and carry on the PLA fighters' glorious tradition of being children of the people.

On the other hand, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type always try by every possible means to interfere with and undermine Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They have played many tricks and spread many fallacies for the purpose of alienating our army from the masses and subsequently changing it into a tool in the hands of a small number of careerists. This sinister scheme of theirs is nothing but a daydream.

However, we have to draw a lesson from it: When we have made some achievements in work and when the Party and the people have given some honors to our army unit, we must think seriously about this: Should we

continue to keep our heads clear and place ourselves in an appropriate position, or should we forget ourselves and make ourselves self-styled heroes, leaders or teachers and put ourselves consciously or unwittingly in a special position high above the masses?

Chairman Mao calls upon us: "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country." We feel that if we do not put ourselves in a right position, our learning from the people will become empty talk. To answer this call issued by Chairman Mao, we should not just talk about it or act accordingly for a while but must seriously study and appreciate Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, concretely examine and correct our thinking and style of divorcing ourselves from the masses, and learn honestly from the masses of the people and from local cadres.

The masses of the people warmly cherish their own army. In the winter of last year, our army unit went to carry out field camping in a certain mountain area. Wherever we went, the local masses spared some rooms, boiled water for us, gave us some food, and took every care of us in our everyday life. When we departed, they escorted us for some distance time and again and saw us off. A blind old woman came to bid us farewell with the help of her granddaughter. The fighters asked her to go home, but she would not listen. She said: "You are Chairman Mao's army unit and also our kinsmen. I may not be able to see you, but I am glad to hear your steps." We were deeply touched and educated by this old woman's deep feeling for Chairman Mao and for the fighters who were children of the people.

"If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?" We firmly believe that: As long as we follow Chairman Mao's teachings, continue to promote the glorious traditions of the people's army, preserve forever the proletariat's revolutionary style of work, serve the people wholeheartedly and never divorce ourselves from the masses for a moment, we shall always be unconquerable.

* * *

MILITARY TRAINING

A Certain Unit under PLA Tsinan Command Warmly Carries Out Military Training To Build Up Fighting Strength

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 3, 1972)

(NCNA Tsinan, August 2, 1972) Through education in the line, the commanders and fighters of a certain unit under the PLA Tsinan Command have further strengthened their fighting spirit and carried out activities of military training in depth, thereby building up the fighting strength of the army unit.

This army unit has had a glorious fighting tradition. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, it fought in the mountain areas in central Shantung; during the War of Liberation, it took part successively in the battle at Mengliangku, in the Huai-Hai Campaign and in the fight to liberate Shanghai. During the deep-going education in ideology and political line, its Party committee organized the commanders and fighters to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's line on army building and to criticize the bourgeois line on army building pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Taking the battles fought by many heroic companies of this army unit as teaching material, the Party committee conducts lively and vivid line education and education in tradition, enabling the fighters to carry out military training in high spirits.

In the course of military training, many leading cadres who were tempered in the revolutionary war repeatedly study Chairman Mao's military works and apply Chairman Mao's military thinking in guiding military training; meanwhile, they go to military training sites to teach and help the fighters by verbal instructions and personal demonstrations.

Wang Chao-ts'ai, deputy commanding officer of this army unit and combat hero, first grade, of the People's Volunteers, cited his personal experience of how he, in the battle on Chihsiung Mountain during the Resist-US and Aid-Korea War, led a platoon to hold the positions doggedly for 17 days and nights and killed and wounded large numbers of enemy soldiers. With reference to this battle, he told what he had learned from Chairman Mao's relevant tactical principles, thereby teaching the basic-level cadres a lesson.

On the training grounds, some leading cadres joined the fighters in crawling and wallowing. Citing their practical experience, they talked about the key points of training and made demonstrations repeatedly.

Because the leading cadres personally led military training and combined theory with practice, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have further improved their political and military qualities.

The commanders and fighters of the reconnaissance company came to carry out a night reconnaissance exercise in a mountain area where the terrain was perilous and the paths were rugged, so as to build up their ability to fight under various complicated conditions.

The commanders and fighters of the 1st company which won the honorable title of "An-chiu Company" during the years of war, display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and carry out various kinds of training in the mountain area in rain or snow, thereby tempering the style of this army unit.

Recently, the higher-level leading organ held a general examination of this army unit. This army unit has achieved outstanding results in target practice in the general rating.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Strengthen Leadership Over the Reading and Study of Cadres at Various Levels

- The summing up and popularizing of advanced experience by the CCP Ch'angchou Municipal Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 3, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, August 2, 1972) By strengthening leadership over the reading and study of cadres at various levels in the municipality and discovering and solving problems in time, the CCP Ch'angchou Municipal Committee has enabled the study movement for the broad masses of cadres to be carried out more perseveringly and more penetratingly step by step.

When reading the works of Marx and Lenin at the beginning, some of the cadres experienced difficulty in reading. The municipal Party committee immediately went deep into the basic level, and studied and summed up the experience of the Tungfeng ch'ü Party committee.

Yü Hsi-hsüeh, the No. 1 person of the ch'ü Party committee is nearing 60. His cultural level is low and he has difficulty with reading and studying. However, by giving play to the spirit of diligent study, he has carried out study of culture alongside with the study of works of Marx and Lenin in their full text with very good results.

The municipal Party committee promptly popularized the experience of the Tungfeng ch'ü Party committee to give impetus to the development of the study movement of leadership cadres at various levels in the whole municipality.

Later, there again appeared in some of the units signs of the study period being squeezed out by production or pressure of work. At that time, the municipal Party committee discovered that although there were more points, the line was more extended and the work was more perplexing in the commercial bureau, still reading and study was maintained very well. The Party organization of this bureau, in the light of the busy work, has since the beginning of last year practiced the system of assembling in the bureau the No. 1 persons of various corporations for studying the works of Marx and Lenin every Wednesday. By making proper arrangements normally, these cadres were able to put their mind at ease and study seriously when they arrived at the bureau. The municipal Party committee again summed up and promptly popularized the experience of the commercial bureau. This experience has helped the leadership cadres of many units in the whole municipality to better solve the contradiction between work and study.

Since maintaining the cadre study movement, the CCP Ch'angchou Municipal Committee has laid emphasis on grasping the linking of theory with practice in the study of leadership cadres at various levels. The municipal Party committee holds short-term study classes, each lasting from 10 to 20

days, and concentrates on the solving of one or two actual problems with reference to the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. Since last year, the committee has already held four such terms of study classes and sent the principal leading cadres of Party committees of various ch'ü and bureaus, as well as those of committees of factories and mines directly under the municipality, to the class for training by rotation once or twice.

For example, in May this year, the municipal Party committee discovered that some of the leadership cadres had grown complacent under the excellent situation, formed fewer ties with the people and become careless in their work style. Because of that it held a short-term study class, organized the leadership cadres to study relevant chapters from Engels' "Anti-Dühring" as well as such works as "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" by Chairman Mao, criticized idealist transcendentalism and the idealist concept that "heroes are the makers of history" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and enabled everybody under the excellent situation to maintain the fine style of showing neither arrogance nor rashness, but going deep into reality and forming close ties with the people so that various work might progress along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Some of the principal leading cadres of the Ch'angchou Chemical Bureau were for a time been staying more on top. By means of study, they corrected the condition, went deeply into the more backward Ch'angchou Chemical Plant to settle down and help the cadres of this plant to handle correctly the relationship between politics and business. At the same time, by mobilizing the masses to criticize and repudiate the extreme "Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they set up and invigorated rational rules and regulations which enabled a transformation to take place very quickly in revolution and production in this plant.

In order to lead the reading and study movement of cadres in the whole municipality, the CCP Ch'angchou Municipal Committee has also strengthened its own study. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the municipal Party committee has maintained the system of one day of collective study a week, and succeeded in carrying out study as usual even with only a few people, maintaining study while away outside and eking out time for study in spite of the pressure of work. In the past year, the leading members of the municipal Party committee have studied seriously such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "Anti-Dühring" as well as the philosophical works of Chairman Mao, and some have even written of their comprehension in reading as well as criticism and repudiation articles.

* * *

NEW CADRES

Learning from One Another New and Old Cadres Strengthen Unity in Fighting Together

- Serious implementation of the cadre policy of the Party by the CCP Fuyüan Hsien Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 3, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming) Seriously implementing the Party's policy for cadres, the CCP Fuyüan Hsien Committee, Yunnan Province, is not only boldly making use of the old cadres and letting them play their parts to the full, but also actively promoting new cadres to various leadership posts, trains them enthusiastically and organizes the new and the old cadres to go together to the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles for tempering. The hsien Party committee has paired up 60 new and old cadres from the hsien and communal levels, arranged for them to settle down in selected spots in 12 production brigades, and by urging them to learn from one another in practice and drawing from the strong points of one to complement the shortcomings of the other, raised them to a higher level together.

A member of the hsien Party committee who has settled down at a selected spot in Mohung production brigade of Loshan commune is a new cadre without experience in rural work. The secretary of the commune Party committee settling in the same selected spot with him is an old cadre with more than 20 years of experience in basic level work. For the sake of rapidly changing the physiognomy of Mohung production brigade, they learned from each other, went deeply among the people together, searched for sources of water together, inspected the land together and analyzed the historical condition of the whole production brigade together.

This old cadre voluntarily imparted to the new cadre the facts and views accumulated through years of experience. This new cadre also brought forth important problems and methods of solution he discovered through doing labor with the masses. From last winter to this spring, by grasping firmly the carrying out of education in ideology and political line, they have enabled the Party's policy for distribution to be implemented, pushed forward the development of agricultural production and made it possible for this production brigade to join the advanced ranks of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" in the whole commune.

Among the group of new and old cadres who settle at a selected spot in Hsinpao production brigade of Laoch'ang commune is a cadre who has been newly elected into the leading body of the hsien Party committee. At the beginning, the old cadres of the hsien and commune at the selected spot were always bringing her along with them. Later, from the experience of their own growth, they realized that working ability could only be acquired through struggle. Therefore they boldly decided to let her leave the

production brigade and go to Chungchai production team 10 kilometers away to work independently. By means of conscientious reading while carrying out practice, modestly learning from the old cadres and continuously summing up lessons of failure in work, this new cadre is growing very fast.

In accordance with new conditions appearing among the new and old cadres at the selected spots, the CCP Fuyüan Hsien Committee has also held two terms of study class, directed them to conscientiously sum up their experience, reading and study, and raised them together to a higher level. At present, the new and old cadres of Fuyüan hsien are supporting each other, and unity and cooperation has become the vogue. Many of the old cadres are further growing with revolutionary vigor, and a group of new cadres are rapidly growing up. Up to the present already some 34 new cadres in the whole hsien have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Obtain Unity of Understanding Through Study, Investigation and Research

- By integrating reading and study with in-depth investigation and research at the basic level, the CCP Kuchen Hsien Committee has raised the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and led the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 3, 1972)

The CCP Kuchen Hsien Committee has conscientiously integrated reading and study with going deep into the basic level for investigation and research, raised the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and led a sustained in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement.

Kuchen hsien is situated north of the Huai River. It is a new hsien formed by joining the outlying areas of some surrounding hsien in 1964, and in the past was rather backward in production. Last March, after the setting up of the new hsien Party committee, a proposal was made to transform its backward physiognomy as quickly as possible. However, some of the comrades thought that there were "too few people, too much land and poor conditions," so that they had no confidence in transforming its backward physiognomy as quickly as possible.

In a criticism and repudiation campaign, the hsien Party committee, by means of conscientious reading and studying, criticized and repudiated the idealist transcendentalism promoted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, summed up the profound lesson of separation from reality practiced by the hsien Party committee in leading agricultural production in the past, and realized that, in order to transform the physiognomy of Kuchen hsien as quickly as possible, it would be necessary to maintain the idea of "put practice first" and obtain unity of understanding through study, investigation and research.

Accordingly, the hsien Party committee began by leading a group of cadres to carry out a meticulous investigation and research on the 281 production brigades in the whole hsien. The 1st secretary of the hsien Party committee, giving play to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the time of the revolutionary war, visited each and every commune and 138 production brigades, particularly those backward production brigades in outying areas, held many symposiums for the basic level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants, acquainted himself with actual conditions in the three great revolutionary struggles, and listened to their views on transforming the backward physiognomy of Kuchen hsien.

From the investigation he noted that: The Tungmiao production brigade, which in the past had been called a "barren swamp and sand hole," mobilized the masses to learn from Tachai after the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement and the reorganization and construction of the leading body of the production brigade, carried out water conservation work on its own, impressively doubled the output of grain within two years, and changed from a grain deficient into a grain surplus production brigade. There was too much land and too few people in T'angti production brigade and extensive planting produced only a poor harvest. By means of overcoming conservative thinking, popularizing green manure actively and practicing scientific farming, a bumper harvest was consequently scored in wheat over an extensive area.

The condition of these production brigades vividly showed the strong desire of the people to transform their physiognomy, and only by firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies would they be able to mobilize the activism of the masses, and because of the vast land area with its potential for production increase, low yield could also be changed into high yield.

On the basis of the in-depth investigation and research, the hsien Party committee convened an on-the-spot "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" meeting, organized the leading cadres of the hsien and communes to visit these production brigades which changed from the backward to the advanced for inspection and study, used the living facts to carry out education in ideology and political line, and because of that, enabled everybody to unify understanding and build up their confidence. Leading the masses, they made efforts to improve themselves and developed the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement in a vigorous manner.

The CCP Kuchen Hsien Committee regards going deep into the basic level for investigation and study as a good opportunity for learning anew from the masses and transforming the world outlook. A deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee, after going to a selected spot in Wafang production brigade to settle down has in the past year and more read and studied and transformed his world outlook by persevering in study, laboring and living together with the masses in the fiery three great revolutionary struggles.

For a time, some of the cadres of Wafang production brigade thought that as Wafang was an advanced production brigade, they could ask the upper level for more fertilizer, and neglected the grasping of production of manure by the peasant households. In that way, although there was an increase in grain production, there was also an increase in the cost of agriculture and the income of the commune members was affected. How should this problem be dealt with?

In conjunction with reading and study, he looked back on the superficial acts done by the hsien Party committee at such spots in the past and the lesson resulting from their putting on airs. He realized that in order to carry out work on the spot he had to maintain the correct line. For if anything were to go awry at the spot, things over the surface would also go

awry. Therefore, on the stand of Party-mindedness and Party policy, he conscientiously carried out ideological and political work on the cadres, raised their line awareness, helped the production brigade examine the implementation of the Party's policy for distribution, and drew up a plan for raising pigs and accumulating manure.

To solve the problem of rock for the building of pig pens, carrying dry ration and drawing an open-cart, he personally went with the cadres and commune members to a hill more than 60 li away to bring back rock. The whole production brigade very quickly erected more than 170 pigs pens for the collective and the commune households, and enabled the development in pig-raising to reach 2.5 head per capita. The commune members carried out the system of giving work points for manure delivered. The production brigade also actively manufactured "indigenous pesticide" and extended the area planted to green manure. Following the increase of peasant household manure, there was an increase in grain production in this production brigade, the cost of agriculture was lower than in the past and the income of the commune members also showed a marked increase. The experience of Wafang production brigade in carrying out in-depth line education and implementing Party policy in the whole hsien has given a very fine impetus to work.

By means of reading and studying and carrying out investigation and research, some of the leading members of the hsien Party committee have also overcome the tendency toward empiricism and seized the initiative in directing work. There was a standing member of the hsien Party committee who in the past had acquired some experience in grasping basic level work. This time, when he was sent to direct work in a backward production brigade, he relied on his greater familiarity with rural work and formulated a hypothetical proposal in advance for transforming its physiognomy. After a while, however, there was no great change in its physiognomy.

Later, by conscientiously carrying out investigation and research, he discovered that evil elements had wormed their way into the leading body of this production brigade to sabotage the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. The former hypothetical proposal was no longer consistent with local reality. He therefore settled down at the spot, and by grasping line education vigorously, mobilized the masses, exposed contradictions, and hit out at the sabotaging activities of the class enemies. In the struggle, he reorganized and built up the leading body of the production brigade, and by implementing the Party's policy for distribution at the same time, mobilized the activism of the masses.

After a period of arduous work, there finally was a change in the backward physiognomy of this production brigade. With reference to the experience at this stage of struggle, this standing committee has also further studied such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice" and realized even more deeply that the socialist revolution is still developing in depth, and conditions are continuously changing and developing. In order to enable one's thoughts to keep up with the new situation and to work well, one must conscientiously read and study, go regularly deep into reality for investigation and research below, and should never rely on one's past experience in doing work.

In the past year and more, the CCP Kuchen Hsien Committee has tasted the sweetness of success by linking up theory with practice and by going deep into the basic level for investigation and research. Of the 36 committee members of the hsien Party committee, some 24 are at present settled down at selected spots and permanently staying at the basic level. Following the change of leadership style in the hsien and commune, a new physiognomy in grasping revolution and stimulating production has appeared in the whole hsien. Last year, after battling calamities, there was a bumper harvest, and this year, production is again satisfactorily carried out.

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EX-PLA MAN

Iron-Willed Disabled Ex-Serviceman Continues Revolution in Countryside

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 2, 1972)

Lei pao-hai, party branch secretary of the chaotai brigade of chihsien people's commune in northwest china province of shensi, who lost a leg and the sight of one eye in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, has been leading the people in changing natural conditions over the past decade and more. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise him as an iron-willed revolutionary.

Born in a farmhand family, lei pao-hai was exploited and oppressed in the old society. the victory of the revolution in 1949 brought lei pao-hai and his family liberation. in 1951, 17-year-old lei pao-hai warmly responded to chairman mao's great call "resist u.s. aggression and aid korea and protect our homes and defend our motherland" and joined the chinese people's volunteers. he was cited for meritorious services on many occasions during the war. he was severely wounded in a battle and lost a leg and the sight of one eye. he was then demobilized and entered a school specially for disabled armymen.

In the upsurge of the mass movement for agricultural cooperation in 1956, lei pao-hai was determined to take part in the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside. in view of his health, the leadership decided to assign him lighter work in a city. however, he insisted on taking on heavier tasks for socialist construction. he returned to his own county in july 1956 after making repeated applications and settled down in a village which was least favoured by nature. in the movement for agricultural cooperation, he visited the poor and lower-middle peasants to make investigations, studied chairman mao's teachings on agricultural cooperation with them and joined them in fighting against sabotage by a handful of landlords and rich peasants. he joined the chinese communist party that year and was elected party branch secretary of the chaotai brigade after the people's commune was set up in 1958.

The farmland of six of the ten production teams in the brigade is scattered on the bed of a river which later changed its channel. the place was known for its stony land and thin soil. cotton output was about 0.15 tons per hectare and grain output was a low 0.75 tons per hectare. in 1958, inspired by the general line for building socialism, the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to end the backwardness of their village by displaying the collective strength. lei pao-hai led the cadres and veteran peasants in surveying the land plot by plot and mapped out a plan for removing the stones and improving the soil.

He organized more than 20 demobilized armymen into a shock brigade. though handicapped, he took part in the work. working hard during the winter slack seasons during the past few years, the commune members have removed 85,000 cubic metres of stones which were used to pave 7.5 kilometres of roads and improved 106 hectares of farmland.

lei pao-hai was sent to peking to take part in the celebrations of national day in 1959. he saw the great leader chairman mao. this gave him great encouragement. with redoubled efforts, he guided the masses in water conservancy work. with other cadres and veteran peasants, he went to tap water resources and helped the production teams make plans to sink wells and dig ponds.

he always takes on toughest jobs. when he was quarrying stones on a mountain slope with commune members, some stones were dislodged and rolled down. to protect his work-mates, he tried to stop the stones and was injured. commune members urged him to rest, but he was back at work the following day.

under the guidance of lei pao-hai, the brigade has sunk eleven wells, dug irrigation ditches totalling 25 kilometres in length and turned 200 hectares of dry land into irrigated fields since the winter of 1969. grain output rose from 1.12 tons per hectare in 1956 to 4.5 tons in 1971 and ginned cotton from 150 to 600 kilograms. they grew apple trees on 46 hectares along the once pebble-strewn old river-bed and planted 50,000 saplings. the chaotai production brigade is now thriving.

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SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Mass Scientific Farming Experiments in East China Province

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 2, 1972)

well over 300 important items of scientific farming research have been undertaken in shantung province in the mass campaign for scientific experiments since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

as a result, output of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries has steadily risen. the east china province last year registered an all-time high for gross grain output and per-unit yield. cotton, peanut and tobacco yield increased considerably. another good wheat harvest was reaped this year.

the people's communes started a mass campaign for scientific experiments in 1958 under the guidance of the party's general line. but this campaign was later sabotaged by the revisionist line of liu shao-chi who held down the initiative of the masses and advocated the fallacy of relying on a few experts in experiments.

chairman mao in 1963 declared: "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country." this stimulated the renewal of mass farming research. the party organizations at all levels

in shantung strengthened their leadership over scientific experiments during the cultural revolution and keep to the principle that scientific experiments serve proletarian politics, the poor and lower-middle peasants and production. more than 36,000 production brigades and 110,000 production teams have set up scientific experimental groups. many have achieved significant results in research.

the group of the tungchuang production brigade in chucheng county introduced a new kaoliang cross-strain from the academy of agricultural sciences and popularized it throughout the county in just three years and helped spread it on a large acreage throughout the province.

yao shih-chang, party branch secretary of tuanchien brigade in penglai county applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in guiding scientific farming and summed up a series of effective methods to increase the yield of peanuts, which helped the whole province. per-hectare output of peanuts in penglai county increased from an average of 2,250 kilogrammes in 1970 to 2,797 kilogrammes last year.

the experimental group of miaochuang brigade in tsaonsien county explored ways to transform saline soil and got high yields of grain and cotton. its experience benefits other parts of the country.

the party organizations at all levels have encouraged scientists and technicians to play a full part in scientific experiments. about 20 research institutions have regularly sent agro-technicians to join the peasants in making experiments. over 540 scientists and technicians have set up experimental centres in communes and farms. the agricultural scientific research institute of the tenchou administrative region has completed 17 items of research. some have been popularized in the province and other parts of the country and have brought bigger outputs.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Kabul, Aug. 1, 1972)

military attache of the chinese embassy in afghanistan hsiung tieh-yin gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were abdul hadi dawi, president of the house of elders, his royal highness sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association, ali mohammad, minister of court, khan mohammad, minister of national defence, mohammad ibrahim abbasi, minister of information and culture, ghulam haider dawar, minister of finance, rawan farhadi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, ghulam farouq, chief of the general staff, general abdul razaq maiwand, commandant of the military university, and high-ranking civil and military officers.

among the 290 guests present at the reception were prominent social figures of afghanistan and leading members of some afghan public organizations.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries in afghanistan also attended the reception.

chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsien pang-chin and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Embassy in Albania Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 1, 1972)

ting shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania, gave a reception in the chinese embassy here yesterday evening to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour (a.p.l.), president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albania-china friendship

association; beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania and minister of people's defence; kadri hazbiu, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of domestic affairs; manush myftiu, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and first secretary of tirana district party committee; petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of general staff of the people's army; xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; kico ngjela, minister of trade; milo qirko, minister of communications; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; llambi zicishti, minister of health; sulejman bahotti, minister without portfolio; representatives of the commanders and fighters of the albanian people's army and leading members of some departments.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to albania were also present.

present at the reception were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua, other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese technicians working in albania.

comrades ting shan and balluku spoke at the reception.

first of all, comrade ting shan recounted the glorious course traversed by the chinese liberation army under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

he then praised the great achievements of the albanian people's army. he said, "founded and led by the albanian party of labour and the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's army is a proletarian army with a glorious tradition. it was born in revolutionary flames and grew in strength through the test of struggle."

he said, "under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's army has in recent years unfolded the revolutionization movement in depth, raising greatly ideological and political consciousness of the commanders and fighters, further strengthening fighting power, and consolidating national defence. the albanian people and army are now striving for the implementation of the resolution of the a.p.l. 6th congress and fulfillment of the 5th five-year plan."

comrade ting shan said in conclusion, "the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania have formed profound revolutionary friendship and militant unity in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism. this friendship and unity were founded personally by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, were based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, have stood the test of the tempest of international class struggle, and are therefore, indestructible by any force."

in the name of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the council of ministers and all commanders and fighters of the armed forces of the people's republic of albania, comrade balluku first of all extended the warmest revolutionary congratulations and the most heartfelt fraternal

regards to the fraternal chinese people, the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and all commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

comrade balluku said, "the chinese p.l.a. was founded by the communist party of china and the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung. they have organized, educated and led the chinese p.l.a. with unusual talent, making it advancing from victory to victory, making it the most important and powerful weapon of the people and the invincible backing of the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in china.

balluku said, "daily strengthening their militant unity around the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, millions upon millions of workers, peasants, fighters and revolutionary cadres have mobilized themselves in an unprecedented scale to implement the historic resolutions of the party's ninth congress, pushing their socialist motherland to further development and strengthening in every sphere of life."

referring to the current international situation, comrade balluku said: the storm of revolution and liberation struggles of the peoples against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism is sweeping across all continents. this is clearly proved by the great victories won by the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples in their heroic struggles against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, and by the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the israeli aggressors.

balluku added, "but the imperialists and social-imperialists who were hard hit by the struggle of the revolutionary and progressive peoples in the world have not given up their counter-revolutionary schemes and expansionist and aggressive designs. under the circumstances, the freedom-loving peoples must always maintain vigilance and be ready at all times to smash these plans of the most ferocious and dangerous enemies to their freedom and independence."

balluku said, "the struggle waged by the heroic indochinese peoples and the people of other countries has proved effectively that when the people of a country wage a people's armed struggle and are determined to fight to the end for freedom and independence, they are invincible and able to resist and defeat any aggressor, no matter how powerful and ferocious he may appear."

warmly praising the friendship between albania and china, balluku said, "in the days to come, our two parties, peoples and armies will, as always, maintain steel-like unity and will march forward shoulder to shoulder, either in propitious or difficult times, for the victory of our common cause, for the victory of marxism-leninism and for the victory of revolution and socialism."

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant friendship between the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in Algeria Gives Chinese Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Algiers, Aug. 1, 1972)

yang chin-ke, military attache of the chinese embassy in algeria, gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among more than 140 guests present were lieutenant colonel latreche, secretary-general of the ministry of national defence; nemiche djellout, secretary-general of the ministry of health, and major yazid, director for foreign relations of the ministry of national defence as well as prominent people of various circles and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries here.

present also were chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung, the visiting chinese public health and friendship delegation and director of the chinese pavilion at the 1972 algiers international fair.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Arab Republic Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sana, Aug. 2, 1972)

chinese ambassador to yemen arab republic wang jo-chieh gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the 150 guests present at the reception were abdel salam sabrah, adviser to the republican council; ibrahim al hamdi and hassan maky, deputy prime ministers; hosein al maswari, chief of general staff of the armed forces; mohamed al robaya and yusuf al shuhati, vice-presidents of consultative assembly; and a number of government ministers. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to yemen were also present.

ambassador wang jo-chieh and deputy prime minister hamdi spoke at the reception. they stressed that the recent visit to china of the yemeni government delegation led by prime minister mosnin al aini has further consolidated and ennanced the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and wished the constant development of this friendship and cooperation.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Sri Lanka Gives Chinese Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Colombo, Aug. 1, 1972)

the charge d'affaires ad interim of chinese embassy to sri lanka yang hui-sheng held a reception yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were maithripala senanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highway; gunatilaka kalugalla, minister of shipping and tourism; michael siriwardena, minister of labour; tikiri banda subasinghe, minister of industries and scientific affairs; n.m. perera, minister of finance; colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry; chelliah kumarasurier, minister of post and tele-communications; salman kulatilaka, minister of cultural affairs; r.s. perera, minister of information and broadcasting; i.a. kader, deputy speaker of national state assembly; walpita, president of sri lanka-china friendship association; and a number of deputy ministers and national state assembly members and government officials.

brigadier general m.a. jayaweera, chief of staff of sri lanka's army and officers from army and navy were present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in sri lanka were also present.

about 250 guests attended the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CONGO

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in Congo Gives Reception to Mark Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 1, 1972)

yang tse-min, military attache of the chinese embassy in the congo, gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among some 200 guests were major joachim yhombi-opango, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, member of the permanent commission of the central committee of the congolese party of labour in the army and chief of general staff of the national people's army, captain denis sassou-nguesso, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, president of the permanent committee of the permanent commission

of the central committee of the congolese party of labour in the army and commander of the airborne units, captain sylvain goma, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, first vice-president of the permanent committee of the permanent commission of the central committee of the congolese party of labour in the army and commander of engineer corps, 2nd-lieutenant goma, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and second vice-president of the permanent committee of the permanent commission of the central committee of the congolese party of labour in the army, captain joseph niombella, member of the permanent commission of the central committee of the congolese party of labour in the army and commander of the artillery units and other high-ranking officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries were present.

charge d'affaires ad interim liu ying-hsien of the chinese embassy here was also present.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. the congolese friends warmly congratulated on the chinese army day and wished the chinese people's liberation army under the leadership of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao still greater successes. guests and hosts expressed their sincere hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the congo and china would be further strengthened.

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CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Acting Military Attache in Cuba Holds Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Havana, Aug. 1, 1972)

chang chun-sheng, acting military attache of the chinese embassy in cuba held a reception yesterday evening in warm celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the over 200 people attending the reception were major roberto viera estrada, commander of the garrison in havana; major luis gomez molina, director of the information bureau of the revolutionary armed forces of cuba; enrique hart ramirez, president of the supreme tribunal; pelegrin torras, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and baldomero alvarez rios, president of the cuba-china friendship association.

present also were friends from various circles of cuba, friends from some latin american countries now residing in cuba, and representatives of chinese residents in cuba.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy lu chin and the chinese volleyball delegation now on a friendly visit to cuba were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. both the guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the further development of the militant friendship between the chinese and cuban peoples.

earlier on july 22, the chinese embassy held a film reception marking the chinese army day. at the reception was shown the colour film of the revolutionary modern peking opera "take the tiger mountains by strategy".

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Cuban Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail for Basketball Team's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1972)

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez gave a cocktail party here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the cuban national women's basketball team.

attending the cocktail party were leading members of chinese organizations, including li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, wu fan-wu and lin chen, as well as chinese women basketball coaches and players.

present were jose flores villa, leader of the cuban national women's basketball team, and coaches and players of the team.

ambassador jesus barreiro gonzalez and li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, spoke at the cocktail party. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba and the friendly exchanges between sports circles of the two countries would develop constantly.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Military Attache in Egypt Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 1, 1972)

military attache of the chinese embassy in egypt shih hsin-jen held a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among about 400 guests present at the reception were lieutenant general saad el husseini el shazli, chief of general staff of the egyptian armed forces; lieutenant general mohamed saadeddine sherif, assistant aide de camp in chief of the presidency; mohamed hassan el zayyat, minister of state

for information; abdel moneim wahby hussein, president of higher sports council; mahmoud hassan el arusy, under-secretary of state of foreign ministry; and a number of other high ranking officials and officers.

present also were diplomatic envoys and military attaches from various countries, and representatives of the liberation movements of palestine and africa in cairo.

present also were egyptian friends of various circles and representatives of chinese residents in egypt.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here yin teh-hsin attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Minister and His Party Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1972)

endalkchew makonnen, minister of communications, tele-communications and posts of the empire of ethiopia and chairman of the board of directors of the ethiopian airline, and his party of five left peking by plane this morning to tour nanking, shanghai and kwangchow before going home. they are accompanied by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

they were seen off at the airport by kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; wang hai-ting, a leading member of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and leading members of other departments, including wen yen-chan, chang jui-ai, niu hsiu-chen and han hsing-hua.

present were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Military Attache in Nepal Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 1, 1972)

military attache of the chinese embassy in nepal chao kuang-chin gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were chief justice ratna bahadur bista, former prime minister tanka prasad acharya, minister of state for education krishna raj aryal, minister of state for land reform bhoj raj ghimire, minister of state for home and panchayat pitambar dhoj khatri, assistant minister for industry and commerce narvan dutta bhatta and other high-ranking government officials.

present also were basudev shrestha, vice-chairman of the national pancrayat and other members of the national panchayat.

field marshal nir shumsher, general sigha bahadur basnyat, commander-in-chief of the royal nepal army, lieutenant general guna shumsher, chief of the general staff of the royal nepal army, major general dev pickram rana, adjutant general, major general sher bahadur singh, quarter master general, rom bahadur thapa, former inspector-general of the police, kradga jit baral, acting inspector-general of the police and other high-ranking officers of the royal nepal army were also present.

among the more than 300 guests present were proona bahadur m.a., chairman of the nepal-china friendship association, prem bahadur kansakar, vice-chairman of the nepal-china friendship association, bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association, and other prominent figures.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in nepal also attended.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse and officials of the chinese embassy as well as representatives of the chinese technical personnel, who are working in nepal, and chinese residents in nepal also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Nepalese Foreign Minister Gives Farewell Dinner for Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 1, 1972)

nepalese foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki gave a farewell dinner here yesterday evening for chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse, who is leaving his post for home.

present at the dinner were chief justice ratna bahadur bista, minister without portfolio rudra prasad giri, minister of general administration, water and power, law and justice rabindra nath sharma, minister of forest, agriculture and food hari bahadur basnet and other ministers of state and assistant ministers.

also present were presidents of various committees of national panchayat and other members of national panchayat as well as high-ranking officials of the nepalese government and the royal palace.

chairman of nepal-china friendship association, other social figures and diplomatic envoys from various countries to nepal were also present. nepalese foreign minister karki and chinese ambassador wang tse spoke at the dinner. they praised the friendly relations between nepal and china and expressed belief that the friendly relations between nepal and china will further strengthened.

the dinner proceeded in a warm friendly atmosphere.

King of Nepal Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 1, 1972)

king of nepal birendra bir bikram shah deva received at the royal palace today chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse who is leaving his post for home.

king birendra had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Military Attache in Pyongyang Gives Reception on Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 1, 1972)

wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy to korea, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were kim il, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and first vice-premier of the cabinet; general choe yong, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and minister of national defence; colonel general han ik su, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and secretary of the party central committee; no dam, minister of foreign affairs; kim gyong ryon, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; kang song san, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; kim yong nam, first deputy director of the international department of the w.p.k. central committee; colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; lieutenant general li jin su, first vice-minister of the ministry of public security; colonel general kim dae hong and lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-ministers of the ministry of national defence; kim jae bong, vice-minister of the ministry of foreign affairs; major general han yong ok, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; and other responsible members of departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to korea were also present.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, other officials of the chinese embassy, ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission and chinese technical and engineering personnel were also present.

representatives of chinese residents in korea also attended the reception.

speaking at the reception, which was permeated with revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples and armies, wang yu-chih paid tribute to the brilliant achievements won by the korean people and the people's army under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung.

he said, "the chinese people and the p.l.a. rejoice wholeheartedly at the achievements of the korean people and the people's army, and sincerely wish them still greater victories in the revolutionary struggle in the days to come."

wang yu-chih said, "china and korea are neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. our two peoples and armies shared weal and woe and fought shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism; they support each other and march forward together in socialist construction. we have forged a great friendship and militant solidarity in fighting for a common cause, a blood-cemented friendship and solidarity which were personally founded and nurtured by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung and the great leader of the korean people premier kim il sung, which constitute a sure guarantee for defeating our common enemies. the chinese people and the people's liberation army have always treasured the friendship and solidarity

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with the korean people and the people's army and will, as always, do their best to further consolidate and strengthen this friendship and solidarity."

in his speech comrade nan ik su most warmly greeted the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

he said, "the officers and men of the korean people's army regard as their own and rejoice at all the achievements scored by the commanders and fighters of the fraternal chinese people's liberation army together with the chinese people in their struggle for strengthening the economic and defence power of their country. on this, they extend their warm congratulations. at the same time, they fully support and express militant solidarity with the struggle of the chinese p.l.a. commanders and fighters in their struggle for the liberation of taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china."

referring to the present korean situation, comrade nan ik su pointed out that the publication of the joint statement of north and south korea has shown the whole world that by relying on national unity the korean people can reunify their fatherland independently and peacefully without any outside interference.

he said, "u.s. imperialism should stop interfering at once in the internal affairs of korea and withdraw from south korea the u.s. troops going under the cloak of 'u.n. forces'. the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' must be dissolved."

comrade nan ik su warmly praised the blood-cemented korea-china friendship and militant solidarity personally founded and nurtured by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

he said, "the korean people and the officers and men of the people's army, who treasure the militant friendship and solidarity with the fraternal chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, will continue to advance hand in hand with their revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable ally -- the fraternal chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army -- in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the victory of the great socialist cause."

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples and armies.

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CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Military Attache in Vietnam Holds Reception in Celebration of Army Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 1, 1972)

chang hsiu-shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in viet nam, held a reception here yesterday evening celebrating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were general vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee, vice-premier and minister of national defence; major general pham ngoc mau, deputy head of the general political department of the viet nam people's army; major general pham kiet, vice-minister of public security and commander of the people's armed security forces; colonel phung the tai, deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; colonel vu xuan chiem, deputy head of the general logistics department of the viet nam people's army; colonel le van tri, commander of the anti-aircraft and air force of the viet nam people's army; colonel doan phung, political commissar of the capital garrison headquarters of the viet nam people's army; hoang van tien, vice-minister of the foreign ministry; tran duy hung, chairman of the administrative committee of hanoi city; hoang tuan, secretary general of viet nam-china friendship association; as well as many high-ranking officers and representatives of combat heroes of various services and armed forces.

nguyen phu soai, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the democratic republic of viet nam was also present.

diplomatic envoys and militay attaches of various countries to viet nam were also present.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to d.r.v.n. and officials of the chinese embassy in viet nam as well as representatives of the chinese technical and engineering personnel working in viet nam were also present on the occasion.

military attache chang hsiu-shan and general vo nguyen giap spoke at the reception.

in his speech chang hsiu-shan spoke about the great victories won in various fields by the chinese people's liberation army together with the people throughout the country in the last 45 years under the guidance of the revolutionary line of chairman mao.

he ardently congratulated the vietnamese people, who have been long tempered and steeled in war and have been holding aloft president ho chi minh's banner of "determination to fight and win", on their great, continuous victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said: "u.s. imperialism riddled with difficulties both at home and abroad is still struggling frenziedly, but it will never be able to retrieve itself from its inevitable failure. the heroic vietnamese people will

definitely be able to smash all military and political intrigues of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and realize their national aspiration."

he said: "the two peoples and armies of china and viet nam are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. following the teachings of chairman mao, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will always maintain their stand in giving full support to the people of viet nam and other countries of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. whatever the circumstances, we will forever unite, fight and win victory together with the vietnamese people and other indochinese peoples exclamation"

general vo nguyen giap in his speech warmly greeted the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

he said: "today, the chinese people's liberation army armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, is bringing into fully play its glorious tradition and is making speedy progress in modern military science and technique. together with the chinese people, it is actively defending the revolutionary fruit, taking part in socialist construction and winning increasingly great victories."

he said: "viet nam and china are two brotherly socialist countries. the long-timed friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of our two countries, that of both comrades and brothers, are constantly being consolidated and developed."

referring to the present situation in indochina, general vo nguyen giap pointed out: "the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the vietnamese people and the fraternal people of laos and cambodia has won and is winning great victories of strategic significance."

general võ nguyen giap pointed out: "to save its 'vietnamization' strategy which is facing defeat, the nixon administration has embarked on a new military adventure. while paying lip-service for the withdrawal of u.s. troops, it is actually throwing in a frenzied way a very big u.s. air and naval force to the battlefield in our country to combat in coordination with the puppet troops, thus committing new and the most barbaric crimes against our compatriots in the south. u.s. imperialism has also run the risk and provoked again in the northern part of our country an extremely ruthless and destructive war on a large scale, brutally bombing and attacking the densely-populated areas and many cities including capital hanoi and haiphong, deliberately sabotaging the dykes and water conservancy works and mining and blockading our ports."

he said: "nixon can in no way save the rotten puppet clique by means of war conducted by the u.s. air and naval forces, nor can he save the war 'vietnamization' strategy from complete failure."

he said in conclusion: "the vietnamese people, millions as one, are determined to persist in the war of resistance, carry out the sacred testament of president ho chi minh, overcome all hardships and difficulties, advance on the

crest of victory and completely defeat the u.s. aggressors so as to liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and proceed to peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples to drive u.s. imperialism out of the indochinese peninsula."

a warm atmosphere of militant unity and fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of china and viet nam prevailed throughout the reception.

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CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 1, 1972)

military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan sun pi-jung gave a reception in islamabad this evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and provincial coordination, general tikka khan, chief of staff of the pakistan army, s. gnias uddin ahmad, secretary general of the ministry of defence, iftikhar ali, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, lieutenant general n.k. khalil, director general of the medical corps of the general headquarters of the pakistan army, major general mohammad rahim khan, chief of the general staff of the general headquarters of the pakistan army, and other high-ranking government officials and military officers and prominent figures. more than 300 people attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries here were also present.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy chu yen and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in pakistan were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in PDRY Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 1, 1972)

military attache sun yen-lun of the chinese embassy in the people's democratic republic of yemen gave a reception this evening warmly celebrating 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among more than 230 guests attending the reception were lieutenant colonel ali ahmed nasser antar, deputy defence minister and army commander of p.d.r.y., major ahmed saleh abdu, chief of general staff of the armed forces, mohammad ali ahmed, governor of the third province and other government officials.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries here were also present.

military attache sun jen-lun and chief of general staff abdu spoke at the reception. abdu extended, on behalf of all the officers and men of democratic yemen, festival greetings to the chinese p.l.a. and people for achieving great successes under the leadership of chairman mao in the chinese revolution and socialist construction. he affirmed that the people of democratic yemen would continue to support the struggles against imperialism and colonialism.

sun jen-lun spoke highly of the friendship existing between the two peoples and armies, which was enhanced by the friendly visits to china of chairman robaya and presidential council member ismail.

wang hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Military Attache in Romania Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 1, 1972)

lin chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in romania, gave a reception at the embassy this evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by colonel general ion coman, vice-minister of the armed forces of romania and secretary of the supreme political committee of the armed forces; colonel general sterian tirca, vice-minister of the armed forces of romania; grigore raduica, first deputy minister

of internal affairs; petru burlacu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; nicolae ionescu, deputy head of the foreign relations department of the central committee of the romanian communist party; high-ranking officers of the headquarters and all arms and services of the armed forces of romania; leading members of high-learning military academies, of the headquarters of the patriotic detachments, and of the ministry of foreign affairs and other government departments; as well as people from cross cultural circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries attended the reception.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

at the reception, the hosts and guests drank toasts to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries and to the good health and long life of chairman mao tsetung and president nicolae ceausescu.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

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CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Leaves Sudan for Somalia

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Aug. 1, 1972)

the chinese men's basketball delegation, with chi ming-tao as leader and liu cheng-yen as deputy leader, left here this morning for a friendly visit to the somali democratic republic after a 11-day friendly visit to the democratic republic of the sudan.

present at the airport to see off the delegation were faisal hamad tewfik, deputy director of sports of the ministry of youth, sports and social affairs, lieutenant colonel farouk buluk, chairman of the all-sudan basketball association, and others.

wang wei-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Swiss MP Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this morning met with all members of the swiss m.p. delegation led by walter renschler and had a friendly conversation with them.

present were swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife.

present were also chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned hu shu-tu, hsieh chi-mei and chen pao-chien.

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Swiss MP Group Leaves Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1972)

the swiss m.p. group led by walter renschler left here for nanking by air this afternoon on a visit to southern china.

present at the airport to see the group off were hsieh fu-min, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members of organizations concerned yu hui-min and shih huang.

also present were swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife, and counsellor of the swiss embassy jean cuendet and his wife.

during its stay in peking, the swiss m.p. group visited industrial and cultural units and places of historical interest.

Chinese Meteorological Study Group Leaves Switzerland for Home

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 2, 1972)

the chinese study group of meteorology headed by chang nai-chao, deputy director of the central bureau of meteorology, flew home today after concluding a visit to the world meteorological organization (wmo) and switzerland.

during their stay in this country, the chinese group visited a meteorological station, an astronomical observatory and a meteorological institute, and had a series of discussions with the responsible members of the wmo.

a reception was given on july 28 by wang chung-li, chinese consul-general in geneva, and chang nai-chao, head of the group. d.a. davies, secretary-general, langlo, deputy secretary-general of the wmo, and schneider, director of the swiss institute of meteorology, attended the reception. chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland was also present.

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CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Military Attache in Syria Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 1, 1972)

wang tsien, military attache of the chinese embassy in syria, gave a reception in the chinese embassy yesterday to warmly celebrate the 45 anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among some 250 guests present at the reception were major general mustafa tlas, first vice commander-in-chief of the syrian armed forces and minister of defence, major general youssef shakour, chief of general staff of the syrian armed forces, air major general naji jamil, commander of the syrian air force and air defence, brigadier general fawwaz sarhan, chief of staff of the syrian people's army and other high-ranking syrian generals and officers.

present also were the syrian minister of local administration jabr alkafri and other government officials.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some foreign countries here also attended the reception.

present also were khaled al fahum, president of the palestine national council, misban al badeiri, chief of staff of the palestine liberation army, zoheir monsen, chief of the military administration of p.l.o., fatani al raghib, chairman of the general federation of palestine workers and other representatives of p.l.o. and representatives of palestine commando in syria.

an feng-shih, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in syria, was present.

at the reception major general mustafa tlas wished the chinese p.l.a. further development and growth and the chinese people further success and prosperity.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Syrian Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1972)

youssef shakra, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the syrian arab republic to the people's republic of china, left his post for home on august 1.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania and Vice-Consul in Zanzibar Give Chinese Army Day Receptions

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 1, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among about 460 guests present at the reception were madame sofia kawawa, wife of tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi mfaume kawawa; a. saidi, chief of justice; a. jamal, minister for commerce and industries; c.d. msuya, minister for finance; sheikh a.h. mwenyi, minister for health; d. mwkawago, minister for information and broadcasting; i. elinawinga, minister for water development and power; g.o. mhagama, parliamentary secretary of the ministry for defence and national service; major general s.h.f. sarakikya, commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces (t.p.d.f.); colonel s.j. kitundu, chief of the t.p.d.f. political education office; colonel s.m.a. kashmiri, chief of the t.p.d.f. logistic and engineering office; lieutenant colonel g.i. mareatle, chief of the t.p.d.f. operation and training office.

also present were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in tanzania and representatives of african liberation movements here.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

chinese vice-consul in zanzibar of tanzania chang hsi-liang also gave a reception yesterday evening to mark the chinese army day.

among more than 200 guests present were mtoro rehani kingo, vice-president of the afro-shirazi party and mayor of zanzibar; hamdan muhidin, acting secretary general of the afro-shirazi party and chairman for communication, power and works of zanzibar; seif bakari omar, political commissar of t.p.d.f. in zanzibar; hafidh suleiman, chief of staff of the t.p.d.f. in zanzibar; and abdulla said natepe, chief of logistics of the t.p.d.f. in zanzibar.

"the white haired girl", a colour film of revolutionary dance drama on conterporary theme, was shown at the reception which was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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UNIFICATION OF KOREA

A Just Stand, A Reasonable Proposition --Editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1972)

the following is the full text of today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "a just stand, a reasonable proposition":

on july 17, 1972, algeria and 12 other countries jointly put forward a request for the inclusion in the agenda of the 27th session of the united nations general assembly of the item entitled "creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea". on july 31, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea issued a statement expressing full support and approval to this item and strongly demanding that it be placed on the agenda of this year's u.n. general assembly. the chinese government supports the item proposed by algeria and other countries and has decided to join them as one of the co-sponsors. the chinese government and people firmly support the just stand and reasonable proposition of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea as manifested in its statement.

a new situation has emerged now on the korean peninsula. an agreement has been concluded between north and south korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. it affirmed the three principles laid down by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, on the reunification of the country, stressing that reunification should be achieved independently and peacefully, without reliance upon outside force or its interference. the agreement between north and south korea gave expression to the ardent aspiration of the entire korean people and constituted a good beginning for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. the item put forward by algeria and 12 other countries reflects the new situation on the korean peninsula and

voices the general desire of the justice-upholding countries and peace-loving people of the world. it is most timely. in view of this development on the current korean situation, it is the duty of the united nations to include the item put forward by algeria and other countries as an urgent question in the agenda of the forthcoming 27th session of the u.n. general assembly. undoubtedly, the representatives of the democratic people's republic of korea, as a party concerned, should be allowed to take part when the korean question is discussed at the u.n. general assembly.

the question of reunification of korea can be resolved only by the korean people themselves. korea has remained split for a long time because of u.s. imperialist aggression and intervention. therefore, the independent and peaceful reunification of korea can be attained only when the interference of outside force is removed. just as pointed out by the statement of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, "the united nations must, first of all, take measures to annul the right of the u.s. army occupying south korea to use the u.n. flag, suspend the activities of the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea', and furthermore, withdraw the foreign troops from south korea so that a durable peace can be secured in korea and the national reunification of the korean people be realized." this year's u.n. general assembly session should respond positively to the just demand of the korean people, re-examine the activities of the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" and the question of the continued presence of the "u.n. forces command" in south korea so as to create favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea.

at present, the opposition of the people of various countries to control and intervention by the superpowers, their demand that they be their own masters, and their efforts in safeguarding state sovereignty and national rights have become an irresistible trend. we are deeply convinced that with the warm sympathy and active support of the world people, the korean people will surely overcome all obstacles and win ever more new victories in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

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CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Aug. 1, 1972)

yuan yun-tou, military attache of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia, gave a reception in the chinese embassy this evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were colonel general viktor bubanj, chief of general staff of the yugoslav people's army, colonel general petar matic, first deputy-chief of

general staff of the yugoslav people's army, colonel general branko borojevic, major general aleksandar vukotic, vice-director of the general political department of the yugoslav people's army, lieutenant general nikola lekic, deputy commander of the air force, lieutenant general pero talovic, chief of staff of the frontier units, lieutenant general rahmija kadenic, chief of staff of the belgrade military district, and other generals and officers of the land, navy and air forces of the yugoslav people's army.

present also were milos talovic, assistant state secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials of the yugoslav government and friendly personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to yugoslavia were present.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Zambia Gives Chinese Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 2, 1972)

hou chi-wen, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in lusaka, gave a reception here yesterday evening, warmly celebrating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among over 200 guests present were zambian defence minister and mrs. zulu, state minister for foreign affairs kankasa, army commander chinkuli, commander of the air force zuze, and others.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and african freedom fighters here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

photos depicting the achievements made by chinese people's liberation army under the leadership of great leader chairman mao were exhibited and "shachiapang", a chinese colour film of modern revolutionary peking opera, was shown at the reception.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Develop the Fine Tradition of Political Work of the People's Army

- A certain unit of the Nanking Command has established training groups and organized old and new cadres to hand down the tradition and study the line. After study, group after group of old cadres have their revolutionary youth invigorated and group after group of new cadres return to their combat posts with the joy of having reaped a bumper harvest

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 2, 1972)

(NCNA Nanking, July 29, 1972) Since the beginning of this year, a certain unit of the PLA Nanking Command has held two training groups and organized old and new cadres to hand down tradition and study the line. Many old fighters with practical experience, including Chang Ming, national combat hero and commander of the former "Loyang Battalion," Yin Fu-yüan who won the title of "People's Hero Third Class" in the Battle of Mengliangku, and old fighters from the heroic "Linfen Brigade" and many other units, worked together with the new cadres zealously to repudiate the bourgeois military line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, handed down to them point by point the fine tradition and experience in commanding, training and fighting acquired by the PLA during the long years of revolutionary struggle, and made the troops advance forward victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The People's Liberation Army has set up its own strong, effective revolutionary political work which is a significant factor in our defeat of the enemy." In order to hand down the fine tradition of the political work of the People's Army from generation to generation, many old cadres have handed down their experience in ideological and political work to the new cadres in the training group.

When the four young cadres of the political department of a certain unit who lacked experience in political work came to the training group to study, old cadre Wang T'ing-wei first assigned them to the squads to serve as ordinary trainees and then assigned them to serve as instructors by turns. Some of the new cadres felt that their training schedule was too tight after they were assigned to serve as instructors and therefore did not have time to do political work. So Wang T'ing-wei spoke to them about the tradition during the war in which they utilized all free intervals to do political work. Wang T'ing-wei said: When we are busy fighting a war, we must closely combine political work with reality so as to obtain realistic results.

In this way the new cadres were enlightened by Wang T'ing-wei's discussion of tradition. Later during training for long distance raids, Hu Hsiu-hsiang, a new cadre serving as instructor, did political work during the march as old cadres of the period of war did, and promptly commended good people and good deeds as soon as he discovered them. The comrades commended Hu Hsiu-hsiang for his having learned the old tradition. He said: This is the result of the help given me by the old cadres.

This training group regularly educated the trainees in military democracy through military training. The task of the Second Company in an attack training at one time was to capture three heights under the personal command of Sung K'ung-kuang who was the commander of a certain unit with rich combat experience. Consequently the trainees relied on him for fighting this "battle" well and were waiting for his order to go into action.

In order to give the trainees an education in the tradition of military democracy through this training, this commander led everybody to the front line before the battle began so as to conduct a careful observation of the "enemy's" position and the terrain and to speak to everybody about the brilliant example of our Army during the Battle of Linfen in which it extensively developed military democracy and captured Linfen by tunnelling under the city wall. Then the squads and combat teams held "Chu-ko Liang meetings" to study the tactic to be adopted. Finally a company-wide discussion was held to concentrate the wisdom of the masses and formulate a combat plan. As a result, the trainees victoriously captured the three heights in as little as 15 minutes according to this plan. Later the trainees reviewed, with reference to the training, Chairman Mao's teaching "Concerning military democracy, the officers and men must mutually teach each other and the men must also teach one another during military training." They felt that they could understand this teaching very well this way.

Most of the trainees in the training group did not have much struggle experience and did not understand very profoundly the PLA's fine traditions of arduous struggle, unity of officers and men, etc. Thus the old cadres led the trainees to leave the camp, which was located in an urban area, to go to a mountain area to receive education in tradition. In spite of difficult conditions, many old fighters of high as well as low position shared the lives of the cadets, living in the same straw sheds, eating from

the same communal kitchen, reading under the same oil lamps and undergoing military drills in the same field. They used their model acts to educate the new cadres realistically.

After Liu Sung-pao, a deputy staff officer of a certain unit, came to a training group to serve as the leader of the Third Platoon of the Fourth Company, he regularly got up quietly on stormy nights to see that the cadets were properly covered by mosquito nets and blankets. On Sundays when people went to town to buy daily necessities, he remained behind to wash and mend clothes for the comrades. He regularly told everybody stories about his old platoon leader teaching him culture, helping him to carry his rifle and bag during marches and taking care of his blistered feet while camping.....when he first took part in the revolution. In this way he educated everybody to inherit the revolutionary tradition of mutual concern, mutual support, and mutual help between the people and the Army and between officers and men.

After listening to Liu Sung-pao's talks, the young cadres reviewed their work in the company and understood better how to used Mao Tse-tung's thought to command and train the troops. After the study, group after group of old cadres with their revolutionary youth invigorated and group after group of new cadres with the joy of having reaped a bumper harvest returned to their combat posts. Now the fine revolutionary tradition of the PLA is being further enhanced in this unit.

* * *

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Conduct Penetrating Education in Supporting the Government and Loving the People and Strengthen the Unity of the Army and the People

- A certain division on the Fukien Front develops the glorious tradition and establish as a profound revolutionary friendship with the local people

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 2, 1972)

(According to NCNA Foochow) The commanders and fighters of a certain PLA division on the Fukien Front are extensively developing activities of supporting the government and loving the people.

During the past 20-odd years, as the commanders and fighters of this division vigilantly guarded the sea coast, they also humbly learned from the masses of people, warmly supported the local people in their work and consequently built up a profound revolutionary friendship with the local people. During the past few days group after group of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary teachers and students came to the military units to hold joint celebrations and symposiums with the commanders and fighters. The armymen and the people sang revolutionary songs such as the "Internationale" and "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" together and renewed their fish-and-water friendship of joint struggle in socialist revolution and socialist construction. As a result, the atmosphere of the Army loving the people and the people supporting the Army could be found everywhere.

Recently the Party committee of this division has conducted an education for all the commanders and fighters in the division in supporting the government and loving the people with reference to the unit's glorious tradition of supporting the government and loving the people. In the meantime, it has also summoned cadres of political work at the basic level to a summing-up meeting to exchange experience in the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions "The PLA should learn from the people of the whole country" and to formulate measures for learning from the masses of people. Leading cadres at various levels have also gone deep into the companies to speak to the commanders and fighters about the glorious tradition of our Army of unifying the Army with the government and unifying the Army with the people.

Sun Hsing-i, an old fighter of the "First Regiment of Tsinan" of this division and currently a political commissar of this regiment, gave accounts to cadres in the regiment of platoon level and above of the glorious battles fought by the regiment, studied Chairman Mao's writings about our Army's aims, characteristics and tasks together with everybody, and energetically condemned the crimes committed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of undermining the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. This further raised everybody's consciousness of learning from the masses of people.

Units under this division have further developed penetrating activities in learning from the masses of people. During the period of collectivization Chairman Mao wrote the note, "A Good Experience in the Consolidation of the Cooperative" for Hsienfeng production brigade, Hsientu commune, Hua-an hsien in connection with its experience in consolidating the cooperative. Thus the Red Fourth Company of a certain regiment sent a study team to cross high mountains and deep water to come to this production brigade to learn from the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of this production brigade of perseveringly walking the socialist road and in the consciousness of struggle against nature during many years in the past.

When the commanders and fighters of the First Battalion of a certain regiment were at the banks of Chiulung River, they underwent training in swimming during the day, but in the evening they invited poor and lower-middle peasants to talk on their advanced deeds in the past in which they "sacrificed the pawn to save the rook" and blocked the river to fight drought. Encouraged by the "spirit of Lung River" the commanders and fighters underwent military drills assiduously to defend the motherland. In this way they quickly learned various skills including swimming with full equipment.

In the course of conducting support-the-government and love-the-people activities, units under this division extensively sent out work teams to solicit the views of local cadres and the masses of people and to inspect the units' observance of mass discipline. The commanders and fighters of a certain regiment stationed in a lichee plantation developed the glorious tradition of observing discipline and loving the people. They helped local production brigades to pick more than 300,000 chin of lichee without the men eating one single nut. As a result, they were highly praised by the masses.

* * *

A Certain Unit under Peking Garrison Command Widely Unfolds Support-Government-and-Cherish-the-People Activity

- Fighting unity between the military and administrative authorities, between the army and the people is further strengthened

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 2, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, July 30, 1972) A certain PLA unit under the Peking Garrison Command has promoted our army's glorious traditions. On the eve of the 45th anniversary of the "August 1" Army Day, support-government-and-cherish-the-people activities were launched widely. The fighting unity between the military and administrative authorities, and between the army and the people, is further strengthened.

In the past few days, commanders and fighters of the PLA unit along with the masses of people held joint celebration meetings, forums and report meetings. Armymen and people gathered together in one place for friendly talks about their fish-and-water ties. This was in commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA. The Party committee of the unit strengthened policy and discipline education for commanders and fighters. Leading cadres at various levels personally visited factories and people's communes in the area of the Garrison Command and also Party and administrative organs to humbly solicit opinions and listen to criticism and make a serious examination of mass discipline. On hearing of the factory's desire for PLA help in the proper handling of militia work, the leading comrades who went to the Peking No. 27 Locomotive and Rolling Stock Factory to solicit opinions immediately discussed and studied with the leading comrades of the factory a plan for strengthening military training.

In unfolding the support-the-government-and-cherish-the-people activity in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching urging the PLA to learn from the people of the whole country, this unit seriously acquired the good thinking and good style of the masses of people in an effort to raise consciousness of line struggle. The 6th company of a certain regiment formerly visited the Pailou production brigade a number of times to study Communist fighter Wang Ku-fu's heroic deeds and conduct line education. Recently, members of the company again came over to Tapailou to join commune members in productive labor and brigade cadres and commune members in holding forums. The brigade cadres told the visitors the deeds of the commune members in Tapailou who seriously grasped revolution and stimulated production by carrying on and developing the old brigade leader's revolutionary spirit of "pulling the revolutionary cart without slackening the pace and keeping at it until realization of communism." The commanders and fighters received profound education.

The Party branch of the 6th company of a certain unit in the past invited old worker Liu Chi-t'ien, a member of the Party committee of the Peking

Municipal Chemistry Bureau, to recount his experience in the assiduous study of books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. In the company was further whipped up an upsurge in the effort to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. When the Army Day came around, to further consolidate the results of study, they again invited Comrade Liu Chi-t'ien over to tell him about the condition of study in the company and ask for his help and guidance.

This PLA unit recently further sent large numbers of commanders and fighters to factories and villages near the area of the Garrison Command to take up help-people labor. The commanders and fighters worked on repairing water channels and doing ground-sweeping and sanitary jobs. They also dressed hair and administered medical care for the commune members.

The Party committee of a certain unit learned that a machine-operated well in a neighboring production brigade had fallen into disrepair for lack of equipment. This caused the brigade inconvenience in getting its water supply. It immediately sent personnel to the scene armed with machines and tools to make the necessary repairs. The machine-operated well was restored to working order for the commune members very quickly. This was hailed by the masses of commune members.

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Fight At the Post To Safeguard the Motherland

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 2, 1972)

"A steel rifle grasped in hand,
One radiates 10,000 beams of light.
On the coastal defense front I stand,
Safeguarding the great motherland."

This is a song that the PLA coastal-defense fighters are fond of singing. Inspired by such lofty spirit, they are fighting on the coastal defense and the border defense front in defense of the motherland, day and night, with redoubled vigilance.

On the coastal defense front is an islet dubbed "steel in the sea," its area only 0.04 square kilometer. From afar, it presents the sight of a lone rock in a big raging and roaring sea. Here fresh water was as scarce as soil. It was a sleeping islet at sea. Seven years ago, a group of coastal defense fighters arrived. At that time, the islet was strewn with rocks on all sides, the currents churning and pounding. Wading through deep water, fighters hauled ashore munitions and commodities. The second day after their arrival, a typhoon came with force ranging from 5th or 6th to 7th or 8th grade. It lasted 46 days, and for that many days, all transportation vessels were unable to dock. But the fighters remained full of fight, busy with defense work construction and guard duty. When the stock of vegetables was exhausted, they washed down cooked rice with salt water. When all fresh water was used up, they mixed flour with sea water to make steamed buns, products turned out dark and hard and bitter to the taste. Yet they said, "For the safety of the motherland, we take the bitter as well as the sweet." Now, this islet has become a solid bastion at sea, heroic fighters keeping guard and standing watch for the motherland with assiduity and fortitude, day and night, with rifles at the ready.

On another islet on the coastal defense front was an air force company. Its mission was to watch for enemy planes vainly trying to intrude into our territorial air space. Here, mountains rose sharply and threateningly. Winds raged and howled ceaselessly. Mountain peaks remained shrouded in a misty veil all the year round. Glorifying in hardship and in the islet as a home, the commanders and fighters of the radar company remained glued to the fluorescent screen day and night. Winter came with fierce winds. Climbing up overhanging cliffs at the risk of being swept off their feet into the big sea by gusts of wind, they worked on protecting the antennas. In summer, in the on-duty office, their bodies bathed in sweat, they fixed their eyes on the fluorescent screen with no less vigilance.

One day, fighter Ku Hsi-ts'un and his fellow fighters were on guard. Suddenly there flashed across the fluorescent screen a group of high-flying and swift-moving objects. When they were keeping the higher-ups informed,

there appeared another group. Before the two groups disappeared, a third burst into view. At this crucial moment, the weather underwent a sudden change. Violent winds came with pouring rains accompanied by deafening thunder. In these circumstances, if the radar was not immediately cut off, they ran the risk of being electrocuted. But the thought of Chairman Mao's teaching "give your all in annihilating the intruding enemy" filled Ku Hsi-ts'un and other fighters with a new surge of strength. Bravely and tenaciously, they stuck to their fighting posts, and provided the upper-level supervision organ with accurate and timely reports on the situation. In this way, the commanders and fighters of this radar company had over the past decade safeguarded the territorial air space of the motherland, fighting undauntedly in the face of hazards.

Over the seas of the motherland naval ships safeguarding her territorial waters were knifing through wind-tossed waves to move swiftly ahead. The "Fierce Tiger Boat at Sea" is a heroic gunboat on the Fukien front. In the sea battle east of Ch'ungwu and in the struggle to protect fishing and sailing vessels, the crew of the boat gloriously rendered meritorious services on many occasions. Today, true to their heroic features, they still grappled with howling winds and rough seas in patrolling the wide sea to safeguard the motherland's coastal borders.

One day, this gunboat had put out to sea. It was a hot and sweltering day. With the blazing sun beating down, the deck almost burned. Doggedly remaining at their fighting posts, the fighters combined patrolling duties with tough training in annihilate-the-enemy skills. Standing ramrod straight in the pilot-house and unruffled by the pitching and rolling boat, steersmen trained their binoculars on the course followed to watch for swift currents everywhere. Under the blinding sunshine, gunners and artillerymen in a bath of sweat ran about fetching bullets and shells and moving their guns into position for proper aiming. Unmindful of the shattering noise of rumbling engines, electrical engineering soldiers got into the engine room to train in operational skills to meet various situations. Through patrolling and training in this way once and again, the fighters further improved their political and military quality. Fighting power was strengthened in an over-all manner. In a battle to smash the enemy in its vain attempt at sabotage, they acted swiftly and bravely and accomplished their mission with flying colors. A further contribution was made toward safeguarding of the motherland's coastal borders.

Undaunted by towering mountains and treacherous trails unperturbed by wind and snowstorms and the severity of cold, the heroic border defense fighters on the southwestern and northwestern borders of the motherland were taking their places at border defense guard houses, patrolling and keeping guard for the motherland. On the Pamir Plateau of Sinkiang is a border defense station where soldiers live all the year round on the peak of a snow-clad mountain over 4,000 meters above sea level. Here the air is rarefied and the climate fickle. Once, those of the border defense station received an order from the higher-ups to cross over a 5,000-odd-meter high snow-bound peak on a patrolling mission. The moment the order was received they set out the same night in the teeth of wind-driven snow. All the way, the wind

blew increasingly more fierce, and the snow fell ever harder. The temperature had plummeted to 30-odd degrees Centigrade below zero. Their eyes blown shut by a lashing wind, the fighters walked hand-in-hand. The road obstructed with snowdrifts, they got through by crawling on all fours. When near the ice-bound peak, some comrades reacting from a high altitude suffered headaches and shortness of breath. Yet they doggedly kept climbing. In time, they made it to the designated spot. The patrolling assignment was fulfilled triumphantly.

In the area of the Himalayan Mountains of Tibet there were similar sub-detachments who patrolled valleys and gullies in between towering mountains all the year round. Once, on patrol atop a mountain over 5,000 meters above sea level, a sub-detachment was caught by a pouring rain. The fighters got thoroughly drenched. The icy wind cut through to the bone. Unconcernedly, everyone kept forging ahead. The whole night it rained and the fighters exposed themselves to the rain as long as it rained. When dawn came, again full of fight they made for a towering mountain over 6,000 meters above sea level.

"Armymen and people are united as one and let us see who on earth can be our equal?" On the border defense front, the border defense fighters and the local masses are formed into an army-people joint defense studying, fighting, and safeguarding and building the borderlands together. The 3rd company of a certain unit under the PLA Kunming Command stand guard all the year round in areas inhabited by the masses of the T'ai, Lahu and Wa nationalities. Along with the militiamen and people of various nationalities, they have formed into a joint defense sub-detachment. Together they study, stand guard and keep watch.

Once, Li Jung-te, leader of the third squad of this company, and Yen Ming-lun, leader of a militia squad, led a sub-detachment on an assignment near an important road leading to a certain area. Here, torrential rains were frequent occurrences. Leeches and mosquitoes thrived. Shortly after arrival, some comrades developed an inflammation in their feet and their legs because of insect bites and exposure to rain water. Due to lack of communication facilities, life was a series of difficulties. But the fighters and militiamen were full of vim and vigor. Like blood brothers, they showed concern and mutual help, united as one in grappling with difficulties. After 47 days and nights of shoulder-to-shoulder fighting, they accomplished their assignment in triumph.

- By an NCNA correspondent and
an NCNA reporter

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Carry On and Develop Our Army's Glorious Tradition of Fighting Amidst Hardship

- With the good 8th Company as an example, we must conduct penetrating line education; the Party committee of the regiment to which the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" was once attached organizes the broad masses of commanders and fighters to study conscientiously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 2, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, August 1, 1972) In conducting penetrating ideological and political line education, the Party committee of the regiment to which the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" was once attached organizes the broad masses of commanders and fighters to study seriously our army's glorious revolutionary traditions and carry on and develop the fighting-amidst-hardship style the way the 8th Company did. The unit is made to forge ahead triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After getting stationed at Nanking Road, Shanghai, in 1949, the commanders and fighters of the 8th Company bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teachings. They continuously maintained the style of being modest and prudent and free from being arrogant and rash and the style of fighting amidst hardship. Placed in a bustling city, they remained unstained by a single speck of dust. The bourgeois "sugar-coated" attack was repelled. In 1963, the Ministry of National Defense awarded them the glorious title, "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road."

The Party committee of the regiment to which the 8th Company was once attached hitherto paid great attention to the 8th Company as an advanced typical example in giving commanders and fighters of the whole regiment education in the fighting-amid-hardship tradition. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the Party committee of the regiment has seriously studied the Party's basic line. A deeper understanding is acquired of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Without a firm and correct political orientation, we cannot inspire a work style of fighting amidst hardship. Without a work style of fighting amidst hardship, we cannot follow a firm and correct political orientation." The study of the 8th Company's fine style of fighting amidst hardship is raised to the high plane of two-line struggle for understanding, so that the activity to learn from the 8th Company is unfolded more penetratingly in the whole regiment.

The Party committee of the regiment constantly associates realistic class struggle and line struggle with the launching of study classes and the organization of experience-exchange meetings. Comrades of the 8th Company are invited over to tell the broad masses of commanders and fighters the history of the company and its traditions and their understanding in the study of the Party's basic line. The Party committee of the regiment also seizes such opportunities as promotion of a cadre, year-end summing up, etc., to organize the commanders and fighters to visit the 8th Company's "Company History Room."

Through these activities, our army's glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship is continuously developed and glorified in this unit. Wherever the commanders and fighters go they will bring with them the good style of fighting amidst hardship. The commanders and fighters of the 2nd and 4th Battalions once headed for the reed-packed and wave-lapping East Sea Beach in a reclamation and production effort. They had saline water for drinking and reed-thatched sties for living quarters. In fine days, they were drenched with sweat,and, in rainy days, they were splashed with mud. In the face of the trying circumstances, everyone was brimming with vim and vigor and fighting bravely. Together with the fraternal units, they fulfilled the production task with flying colors.

In giving the army unit education in the fighting-amidst-hardship tradition, many companies of this regiment unfolded socialist investigation activities. In a planned way, they headed for factories and villages near the area of the Garrison Command to join workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in studying the Party's basic line, to strengthen consciousness of developing our army's glorious traditions.

When the commanders and fighters of the 8th Company went to Nanking Road for the third time on a mission, the Party committee of the regiment organized them to go to factories to learn from the workers. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle displayed by the working class gave the commanders and fighters profound education. They were determined to develop revolutionary traditions and strived for still greater glories. They recently underwent military training without shrinking from the glare of sunshine, the lashing of wind and the beating of rain. They drilled in annihilate-the-enemy skills assiduously. Splendid results were achieved.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Guarantee Sufficient Labor for the Agricultural Forefront

- An investigation on how Shukuang commune of K'angpao hsien, Hopei, strengthens its labor management.

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 3, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

"Efforts to implement the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation must not be relaxed. Labor must not be squeezed out and taken away from the forefront of agriculture." Comrades of the Shukuang commune Party committee in K'angpao hsien learn from practice that to guarantee labor for the agricultural front is a major question concerning the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the course of socialist construction.

Agriculture is the foundation for developing the national economy. In the case of our country where the degree of agricultural mechanization is not high, it is necessary to guarantee that there is enough labor for the forefront of agricultural production in order to insure the development of agricultural production. This underlying situation should be taken into consideration and the rural labor force should not be used in excess for building industry or developing other undertakings. Comrades of Shukuang commune have taken concrete and effective measures. They have readjusted commune-run enterprises, organized the workers of five trades together in the rational way, aroused the enthusiasm of the woman labor force, and have made overall plans and unified arrangements with due consideration for all units concerned in order to insure that the forefront of agricultural production is provided with a powerful work force. This may serve as a revelation for those units that talk about taking agriculture as the foundation but have not sought effective solutions to practical problems.

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The Shukuang commune Party committee of K'angpao hsien in Hopei Province follows Chairman Mao's teaching, "Agriculture is the foundation for developing the national economy," strengthens the management of the rural labor force, makes adjustments in commune and brigade-run enterprises, and cuts down the number of non-productive personnel. As a result, the forefront of agricultural production is guaranteed a powerful work force and this brings about successive bumper harvests in agricultural production and promotes the vigorous development of various undertakings.

A Question That Merits Attention

The Shukuang commune Party committee was established in June, 1970, at a critical time of resisting the drought to save seedlings. The new Party committee led all the Party members, cadres and the revolutionary masses in active struggle against drought, with emphasis on building water conservation projects and on hoeing the seedlings. Everybody was filled with high spirits and brimming with vigor. However, owing to the absence of a considerable part of the commune's labor force from the forefront of agricultural production, they encountered difficulties in the struggle against drought.

They conducted detailed investigation on the whereabouts of this portion of the labor force and discovered that over 250 persons were taken up by the industries and sideline occupations run by the production brigades and the production teams. In addition, there were 258 workers of five trades (tanners, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons and tailors) left unorganized. These people went out to other places to work all the year round and took no part in agricultural production. This situation was the result of a number of factors. These included the incomplete eradication of the pernicious remnant influences of the counter-revolutionary reactionary line which was "Left" at one time and Right at another, and which was "Left" in form but Right in essence as peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. It was also due to the inadequate implementation of the principles of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," and "taking grain as the key link and insure an all-round development" and related policies. Another factor was that the management of some commune and brigade-run enterprises did not have a distinct orientation and support for agriculture was not put in the first position. Since the enterprises were ill managed, workers were laid off and their time wasted while the labor force was taken away from the countryside.

The commune Party committee organizes cadres at all levels to seriously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Agriculture is the foundation for developing the national economy," and this enables all to realize that whether or not a sufficient labor force is guaranteed for the countryside and whether to strengthen or weaken agriculture is a major question concerning whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is implemented. They also realize that efforts to implement the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation must not be relaxed and that labor force must not be squeezed out and taken away from the forefront of agriculture. When the understanding of the cadres has been raised, the commune Party committee grasps the strengthening of the task of managing the rural labor force as a matter of great significance in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Guarantee Agricultural Production Above All

In the course of strengthening the task of managing rural labor force, the Shukuang commune Party committee firmly grasps education in ideology and political line and handles well the relations between agriculture, commune and brigade-run enterprises and various other undertakings.

In the beginning, some comrades thought that it would not affect the overall situation if commune and brigade-run enterprises took up a few more workers than they needed. In view of these ideas, the commune Party committee organized comrades to seriously study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and brought all to understand that nothing could be more wasteful than waste of manpower, that whether or not the commune and brigade-run enterprises could utilize manpower rationally was a question of principle involving which direction to take and what line to implement. They realized too that it would be contrary to the general policy of developing the national economy which was, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," and it would mean a departure from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line if these enterprises were to disregard their own actual needs and practicability and were to take away labor excessively from the countryside. The commune Party committee also rearranged commune and brigade-run enterprises one by one, helped them establish the idea of supporting agriculture, and strengthened their management over enterprises so that operations were streamlined and excess manpower were sent to reinforce the agricultural frontline.

Still other comrades held, "A needle cannot be sharp at both ends. If we are to develop commune and brigade-run enterprises or sideline occupations, we will have to reduce agricultural labor forces; and if we are to insure a sufficient labor force for agriculture, we shall have to do away with commune and brigade-run enterprises." That is going from one extreme to another.

The commune Party committee led all comrades in coming to a full understanding of a series of Chairman Mao's teachings, and in launching revolutionary mass criticism in depth. On the local industry issue, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type at one time boosted a mass surge of local enterprises completely disregarding needs and plans and hitting agriculture badly. At another time, they advocated "single undertaking" and lashed at and wiped out all local industrial enterprises. Their sinister aim was to undermine the well planned, well-balanced and all-round development of the national economy with agriculture as the foundation.

The comrades made a concrete analysis of Yungfeng brigade, an advanced type. Since 1969, the production brigade has adhered to the principle of supporting agriculture with industry and expanding it through sideline occupations. Small factories and sideline occupations such as dairy farms, bean curd workshops, farm implements repair and production stations, food processing factories and all-purpose service factories have been respectively built in the brigade. Keeping in mind that sufficient labor must be assured for agricultural production, the brigade has made an overall arrangement of the labor needed for these small industries and sideline occupations. They worked out a unified planning of labor with all-round considerations, and were able to use manpower rationally. Consequently, the brigade-run industries and sideline occupations improved in operation with income on the increase every year, and this in turn promoted the yearly growth of agricultural production. In spite of the extraordinary drought which occurred last year, the per-mow output of grain rose by 12 percent over that in 1970.

Through revolutionary mass criticism and education in typical cases, the comrades realize that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, that it is only when agriculture is firmly in place that it is possible to provide more abundant raw materials, broader markets, and more manpower for the speedy development of industry and other undertakings. Hence, it is necessary to correctly implement the policy for developing the national economy, and to properly run commune and brigade-run enterprises with the prerequisite of a guaranteed and sufficient labor force for agricultural production.

With thinking clearly settled, the commune Party committee deals with each commune or brigade-run industry and other sideline occupation according to its respective conditions. For those enterprises such as farm implements repair and production stations, commune-run forestry farms and animal breeding stations that are beneficial to the development of agricultural production, the manpower potential is tapped to run them really well provided that a sufficient labor force is assured for agricultural production. As for those enterprises which are not quite ready for development under the present situation and which have no great contribution to agriculture, there is no hurry to start on them now.

As a result of the firmly carried out education in ideology and political lines and the effective measures taken, over 410 workers have returned from hsien, commune and brigade-run industrial enterprises back to the forefront of agricultural production since June, 1970, and hence sufficient labor was guaranteed for the first line of agricultural production.

Tap the Potentials of Labor

There is a great reservoir of labor potential in the countryside. To fully tap this potential is the chief way to insure a sufficient labor force for the forefront of agricultural production.

The Shukuang commune Party committee pays attention to solving the problem of workers of five trades in the first place. In the past, the majority of the 250 workers of five trades scattered in the various brigades in this commune used to go out with tools on their backs to earn their living in other places. They ate from the collective grain but spent what money they earned for themselves. Through penetrating criticism of the trend of spontaneous capitalism advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they organized themselves to set up brigade-run farm implements repair and production stations and all-purpose service factories. They regard agriculture as the primary undertaking, take part in agriculture during busy farming seasons and work in these factories during the slack farming seasons. In this way, not only do they repair and make a great number of small farm tools and daily articles to promote production and serve the masses, they also directly participate in agricultural production.

The Shukuang commune Party committee follows Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China's women are a vast reserve of labor power," implements the

policy of "equal pay for both men and women for equal work" and thus arouses the enthusiasm of the broad masses of women for participation in collective production. At present, the women maintain a regular attendance rate of over 80 percent in the Shukuang commune which reaches as high as 95 percent when farming is in full swing. To fully tap the labor potential in the countryside, the commune Party committee also pays attention to organizing supplementary labor to take part in the farm work which they can do, and pay them reasonably according to the Party's policy of "to each according to his labor." This spring, they organized a great amount of supplementary manpower to engage in such jobs including selecting seeds, mixing seeds together, and in cutting yam roots for propagation. This left more than 780 strong in manpower free to go to the forefront of agriculture and accelerate the pace of spring sowing.

Since 1970, the commune has experienced disasters including rainstorms, drought and hail. However, since they have a powerful work force on the forefront of agricultural production, they managed to reap relatively good harvests. Their production is steadily increasing and they are making greater and greater contributions to the state. Furthermore, commune and brigade-run industries, forestry, husbandry and other sideline occupations have made great progress. In two years, they have added over 160 pieces of large and medium size agricultural machines and farm tools. They have realized mechanization and semi-mechanization in rice and flour processing, in water conservation and irrigation, in fodder grinding, in threshing and in hemp processing and have thus girded themselves for the further development of agricultural production.

- By the Investigation Group of K'angpao Hsien Revolutionary Committee

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LEADERSHIP OVER AGRICULTURE

Devote Principal Energies To Exercising Leadership Over Agriculture

by

CCP Committee of Yulin District, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 3, 1972)

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our district reaped bumper harvests in agriculture for the past few years running. Last year, we overcame an extraordinarily serious flood, the like of which was rarely seen in the past century, and the threat of serious insects pests on five occasions. In the whole district, on the basis of having surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in the two preceding years, average grain output per mow rose to 897 catties. Multiple undertakings also made relatively big development. The situation of revolution and production in the whole district improved continuously. Practice made us understand that: The policy of taking agriculture as the foundation must never be neglected. In grasping economic construction, the Party committee of the district level must devote its principal energies to agriculture and organize all Party members to carry out agricultural production in a big way.

In spring last year, when the 4th Five-Year Plan of the National Economy was charted, some comrades thought that "agriculture has already come to the fore and it is now time to run industry in a big way," and they suggested devoting the principal energies to industry and put forward grandiose plans of industrial construction; some hsien also drew up plans of big-scale urban construction. What after all should the district and hsien levels devote their principal energies to, industry or agriculture? This was a major problem which had to be solved properly. We organized the leading comrades of the district and hsien levels to study repeatedly the general policy of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" charted by Chairman Mao. They came to realize that this general policy reflected the objective laws of construction of the socialist economy and was a concrete embodiment of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in economic construction, and that the district or hsien Party committee must devote its principal energies to exercising leadership over agriculture.

"Historical experience merits attention." Reviewing the history of the rise and fall in industrial and agricultural production on several occasions in our district, we saw clearly from the living facts that agriculture was the foundation, and if agriculture did not develop, industrial development would be impeded. This is a law. If this law is violated, the national economy will be seriously damaged. The "five small" industries in our district serve agriculture and take agriculture as their market, and the major light industries directly rely on agriculture for supply of raw

materials, so that agriculture is the first workshop of these factories. Our district has reaped bumper harvests in agriculture for the past few years running, but with the portion needed by the increase in population excluded, there is actually not much left for running industries and aiding national construction. It is wrong to think that with agriculture developed it is possible to lay one-sided emphasis on running industry and carrying out urban construction in a big way regardless of the conditions. If so, not only industry cannot develop but agriculture will also fail.

After study and criticism, all were determined to take a firm hold of agriculture.

For the past year and more, we have perseveringly put the focal point of our work on the countryside. The leading comrades personally grasp the use of financial power and material resources and focus their attention on agriculture. They have resolutely cut the items of industrial projects which lay undue emphasis on things ostentatious and foreign and also have cancelled the plans of big-scale urban capital construction. Last year, the district level authority devoted 92 percent of its investment in economic construction of agriculture (including investment in the "five small" industries which served agriculture). Eighty percent of the material supplies were used to aid agriculture. Various lines of trade carried out their work by linking it with the development of agricultural production.

What should we grasp emphatically if we devote our principal energies to agriculture? We have learned that: The most fundamental principle is to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's various directives and policies. The most important thing is to carry out conscientiously the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development."

At first, some people held that our district had too much manpower but insufficient farmland and it would be quite good enough to solve the grain problem without speaking of conditions for developing multiple undertakings. For this reason, they only grasped grain production and paid no attention to multiple undertakings. After this wrong tendency of "single undertaking" had been criticized, some people came to think that "the more undertakings, the better" and they carried out all undertakings simultaneously regardless of the conditions and without distinguishing between the major ones and the less important ones. Eventually, over-all development of agricultural production was impeded.

To sum up experience and to learn lessons, we went to Luch'uan hsien to make investigation and study. Before the great cultural revolution, the leadership of this hsien once grasped grain at the expense of multiple undertakings on the pretext that Luch'uan hsien had too much manpower but insufficient farmland. As a result, many production teams lacked capital for production and the value of wage points was low, thus dampening the enthusiasm of the masses. Grain production of this hsien remained backward for a long time. In 1968, the hsien revolutionary committee drew from this lesson and

established the guiding thought of "laying emphasis on agriculture and using side-occupations to support agriculture." It mobilized the communes and production brigades to give priority to the development of grain production and, meanwhile, to develop multiple undertakings actively and in a planned way. Agriculture and side-occupations developed quickly throughout the hsien. Grain output surpassed 1,000 catties per mow in and after 1969. The proportion of income from multiple undertakings increased from 15 percent to 34 percent of the total income from agriculture.

For the purpose of raising the line consciousness of the leading members at all levels, we called an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the district committee in Luch'uan hsien in spring last year. The district, hsien and commune leading groups drew up overall plans on the principle of "strengthening leadership, drawing up overall plans, adopting means appropriate to local conditions and making rational arrangements" and took a concrete hold of multiple undertakings while guaranteeing preferential development of grain production.

The district and the hsien committees also adopted various measures to organize the basic-level cadres to study and to distinguish clearly between the regular collective side-occupations and capitalist undertakings. In this way, it was possible to rectify the mistake of some communes and production brigades of objecting to the collective side-occupations as capitalist undertakings, and also to prevent the tendency of blindly making development only for the purpose of making money; it was possible to rectify the fears of reviving capitalism and daring not to carry out the side-occupations of processing wooden and bamboo articles during the slack farming season, and also to prevent the wrong tendency of felling trees and bamboo plants at random regardless of conservation of water and soil; it was possible to rectify the wrong method of restricting too strictly the commune members from raising domestic fowl and keeping private plots and also to prevent the wrong tendency of taking no part in collective productive labor and harming the public interest to enrich the individual. In this way, the broad masses went on raising their enthusiasm in socialism, grain continued to show high yields and multiple undertakings also made new developments.

We have learned this from practice: To take good hold of agricultural production, we must perseveringly unite politics and vocational work and, under the premise of putting proletarian politics in command, conscientiously learn the experience of developing agricultural production and the skill of leading agricultural production.

Formerly, influenced by the fallacy "politics may overrule everything else" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, some comrades one-sidedly held that "so long as they grasped politics, production definitely would increase," and they paid no attention to learning productive skills, did not study production conscientiously and even dared not to grasp production. For this reason, the targets they put forward were often alienated from reality and the measures they drew up often failed to solve problems in a relevant manner.

In view of this state of affairs, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching "At all levels, the leading personnel in the Party, government and army organizations and in the schools should master all the skills involved in leading the masses in production. No one who fails to study production carefully can be considered a good leader," and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in conjunction with reality. We understood more clearly that the three major revolutionary movements must be grasped simultaneously. Agriculture is a science. If we just talk about politics and do not study production and the objective laws of agricultural production, we cannot achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing socialist agriculture.

Apart from one or two comrades who remained in the office to preside over the daily routine, all members of the standing committee went separately to the basic-level units to make investigation and study and to learn humbly from the masses their experience of doing political work and carrying out production well. In the past year and more, the standing committee members went deep to the dozens of production brigades and teams, thereby enriching their experience in leading the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and acquiring more knowledge of agricultural production.

Yulin district has ample manpower but insufficient farmland. In 1969, after the per-mow output of grain had surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," we did not know how to march toward production in depth and breadth. In view of this problem, we went separately to areas of different types to make investigation and study. We saw that although Yulin district had much manpower but insufficient farmland, it still had enormous potential in developing agricultural production. In leading agricultural production, we on the one hand built water conservation projects, cultivated farmland and expanded farm acreage; on the other hand, we grasped capital construction of the cultivated farmland, practiced scientific farming and raised the output of grain per unit area. This promoted the deep-going development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

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RIVER PROTECTION

Northwest China Research Workers Develop New Method for Protecting River Banks

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(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 3, 1972)

forestry research workers and people's commune members of northwest china's shensi province have devised an ingenious method for protecting river banks.

they have successfully used willow branches and twigs and sand and stones to build embankments at chiaotoutan along the weiho river, a main tributary of the yellow river. this cost little and proved effective against floods. as the willow branches and twigs grow, they give even better protection.

since the yellow river and its tributaries are confined by many earth dykes and banks, this method is important in harnessing the river, china's second longest.

emptying into the middle reaches of the yellow river, the weiho river is destructive since it carries a heavy load of silt and its flow fluctuates greatly between the high and low water seasons. floods often breached its banks.

with the help of scientific research workers, the nine production brigades at chiaotoutan built 125 willow embankments, 72 stone embankments and other projects and planted over 130 hectares of trees along the banks. as a result, 533 hectares on the river banks, which used to be at the mercy of floods, now give two good crops a year, rice and wheat, irrespective of drought or excessive rainfall. compared with 1965, the nine brigades doubled their grain yield per hectare, raised per-hectare cotton yield by 50 per cent and developed forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations.

since liberation, china has made great progress in harnessing the yellow river, building reservoirs and planting trees on a large scale in its upper and middle reaches, and reinforcing dykes and digging and dredging waterways in the lower reaches. the method of building willow embankment is combined with other measures to put the river under control.

responding to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the commune members have worked intensively at water and soil conservation since 1964. scientists from a forestry research institute of the shensi branch of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences summed up the people's experience while working with them. using local materials, they first built a supplementary embankment of willow twigs on the weiho river. next year the twigs sprouted, strengthening the banks. so they used willow trunks instead of wooden piles in building stone embankments, and tried to build willow embankments to replace the stone ones as major bank-protection projects.

they built seven willow embankments with the local people. three embankments were destroyed by floods later. they improved the shape, structure and size of the willow embankment. in the spring of 1966, they built another seven willow embankments which were tested by the heavy torrents of that year. six of the seven stood firm.

they studied why one of them broke. this was because the willows were still too weak. they lined the willow embankment with a layer of stone to protect it from the pounding of waves. this enabled the embankment to stand floods better and longer.

on the basis of summing up their experience, the scientific research workers and the commune members made an all-round plan to strengthen local river banks.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

South China Tung Nationality Villages Being Transformed

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Aug. 3, 1972)

great changes have taken place in the chichai people's commune of the miao-tung autonomous chou in southeastern kweichow province. cadres and commune members of tung nationality have worked hard and self-reliantly to make improvements.

the hills are now covered with trees and fields serviced by irrigation ditches. small factories have been set up since the establishment of people's commune in 1958. all villages are linked by roads. grain output rises from year to year. total grain output in 1971 was 5.2 per cent above the previous year's. grain sold to the state and collective reserves have been increasing. the living standards of the commune members have steadily risen and every home has electricity.

the tung people were cruelly exploited and oppressed by landlords and reactionary village heads in the old society. farming was done by the primitive slash-and-burn cultivation.

under the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao, the tung people began to take the road of socialist collectivization after liberation. since 1958, they have improved the fields, and reformed farming methods.

the commune's 266 hectares of paddy fields scattered on mountain slopes used to produce only one crop a year, with output at 3 tons per hectare. responding to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the commune started to improve its natural conditions in 1964.

more than 100 ditches were dug and 90 per cent of the farmland is irrigated. good seed strains began to be used. the commune's grain output in 1965 jumped to 6.1 tons per hectare, surpassing the 6-ton grain target per

hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. grain output has risen steadily six years running. output last year was 6.6 tons per hectare.

with the expansion of agriculture, forestry and side-line production, the collective economy has developed. since 1968, all brigades in the commune have set up their small hydro-electric power stations. the whole commune has 12 power stations with a total generating capacity of 152 kilowatts. the level of mechanization is gradually rising.

the commune has mechanized or semi-mechanized processing of agricultural and side-line products, including threshing, husking, crushing, milling and sawing. the commune has trucks and tractors and other farming machinery.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Public Health and Friendship Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Aug. 2, 1972)

the chinese public health and friendship delegation with chu chao as head left here this afternoon after a friendly visit to algeria.

nemiche djellout, secretary-general of the ministry of public health of algeria and other officials of the ministry were present at the airport to see the delegation off.

present also at the airport were lin chung, chinese ambassador to algeria, hou te-chang, counsellor of the chinese embassy here and sun en-kuo, leader of the chinese medical team working in algeria.

during its stay in the country, the delegation visited hospitals, factories and schools in oran, constantine and other cities where it received a warm reception.

ASIAN TT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Preparations Underway for First Asian Table Tennis Championships in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

preparations are underway for the first asian table tennis championships to be held in peking september 2-13.

to date, table tennis organizations in 26 countries and regions in asia have accepted invitations to take part, a leading member of the championship organizing committee told hsinhua. he said that invitations had been sent to table tennis associations of various asian countries and regions by rizo kawakami, president, and sung chung, honorary secretary-general, of the executive committee of the asian table tennis union (a.t.t.u.).

the decision to hold these championships was adopted by the may 4-7 a.t.t.u. at a meeting in peking this year. it was also decided that a congress of the a.t.t.u. will be held during the championships.

the championships and the a.t.t.u. congress in september would certainly help strengthen the unity and

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friendship between the people and sportsmen of asia and give an impetus to the development of table tennis in asia, the leading member of the organizing committee said.

in line with the constitution of the a.t.t.u. and the regulations for the first asian table tennis championships, the championship organizing committee is making preparations to welcome an influx of friends from table tennis circles of various asian countries and regions.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Aug. 2, 1972)

li ching, military attache of the chinese embassy in burma, held a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than two hundred and forty guests present at the reception were brigadier general tin oo, deputy minister of defence and vice-chief of staff of the burmese army; brigadier general myint maung, adjutant general of the defence ministry; colonel saw pru of the air force; colonel tun myint, director of the directorate of signals; colonel khin maung lay, director of the directorate of supply and transport; captain barber, director of the directorate of procurement; lieutenant colonel tin oo, director of the directorate of defence services intelligence; and other officials of the government.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to burma were also present.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to burma chin chang-ju, and head of the chinese hydro-electric survey team li shu were also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to burundi chen feng gave a reception in bujumbura on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from that city.

present at the reception were commander of the burundi armed forces lieutenant colonel thomas ndabemeye, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning artemon simbananiye, minister of public function gregoire barakamfitiye, minister of information cajetan nikobamye, minister of economy damien barakamfitiye, minister of agriculture and livestock pierre bigayimpunzi, minister of communications and aeronautics melchior bwakira, other senior officials and officers and prominent figures from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in bujumbura were also present.

after the reception the chinese colour film "the red detachment of women", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme, was shown to the warm welcome of the guests.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih gave a reception in yaounde on the evening of july 31 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a yaounde report.

attending the reception were tandeng muna, cameroonian minister of state, sengat kuo, minister and deputy secretary-general at the presidency, simon achidi achu, minister of justice and seals, soo mongo, minister of national education, fokam kamga, minister of health and public assistance, youssoufa daouda, minister of husbandry and livestock industry, felix tonye, minister of youth and sports, issa bakary, general delegate to the cameroonian gendarmery, michel njensi, member of the political bureau of the cameroon national union, and other high officials.

ganga, secretary-general of the supreme council for sports in africa, and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Embassy in Chile Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 2, 1972)

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, held a reception here yesterday in warm celebration of the 45th anniversary of the fouding of the chinese people's liberation.

among those present were juan jose mela, presidential military aide and representative of president salvador allende; clodomiro almeyda, minister of foreign affairs and acting minister of the interior; alfonso david lebon, minister of mines; tius matte,, minister of housing; under-secretary for the navy of the ministry of national defence; and alfonso inostroza, president of the central bank.

present also were general cesar ruiz danyau, commander-in-chief of the air force, general horacio rojas donoso, chief of staff of national defence, general jorge leigh, chief of staff of the air force, captain navio raul cancino, inspector-general of the police, and other high-ranking officers.

madame sofia cuthbert de prats, wife of the army commander-in-chief carlos prats, also attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries were also present.

the reception was attended by over 200 friendly figures from various circles. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to the republic of equatorial guinea chen tan gave a reception at the chinese embassy in santa isabel on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from that city.

present at the reception were equatorial guinean minister of the interior angel masie ntutumu, minister of finance andres nko ivasa, secretary-general of the presidency gaudencio asumu oyono medja, deputy secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs felipe onde obiang and other government officials.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries were also present.

ambassador chen tan and minister ntutumu spoke at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

before the reception, the guests saw a photo exhibition celebrating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese feature film "from victory to victory".

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Aug. 2, 1972)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen gave a reception here yesterday evening warmly celebrating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 150 guests attending the reception were president of the senate of ethiopia lieutenant general abiye abebe, minister of agriculture abebe retta, minister of commerce, industry and tourism ketema yifru, mayor of addis ababa haile giorgis workneh, chief commissioner of the planning commission in the prime minister's office tekaligne gedamu, vice-minister of national defence kelede eshete, vice-minister of interior worku habtewold and other high-ranking officials.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to ethiopia as well as leading members of some international organizations here were also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Conakry, Aug. 2, 1972)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a reception on the evening of july 31 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among more than 300 guests present at the reception were ismael toure, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister in the field of economy and finance, keita mamadi, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister in the field of culture and education, semeynou benanzin, minister of information and ideology, drame alioune, minister of planning, toure salifou, minister of posts and telecommunications, barry alpha bacar, minister of town and country planning, toure mamouna, secretary general of the government, sangare nfaly, governor of the central bank of the republic of guinea, the deputy chief of general staff of the guinean people's army and the chief of staff of the ground forces.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

photos on "warmly celebrating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army" were displayed at the reception hall.

chinese feature film "from victory to victory" was shown at the end of the reception to the warm welcome of the guests.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Military Attache in India Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

chiang hung-chi, military attache of the chinese embassy in india, gave a reception in new delhi on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from new delhi.

guests present at the reception included the director of intelligence of the indian army, the assistant director of intelligence of the indian airforce, the under secretary of the eastern asian division of the ministry of external affairs, and well-known personages.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries in india were also present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Teheran, Aug. 2, 1972)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen gave a reception here yesterday to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

attending the reception were commander-in-chief of the iranian navy fleet admiral farajollah nasai, deputy chief of supreme commanders staff of the armed forces lieutenant general ali asghar bensereshi on behalf of chief of supreme commanders staff general gholam reza azhari, lieutenant general hossein and lieutenant general hushang of supreme commanders staff, representative of the land force major general najimi and representative of the air force brigadier aghaknani afshar.

also present at the reception were president of the senate of iran jafar sharif emami, speaker of the majlis abdollah riazi, chairman of the board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company dr. manoutchehr eghbal, minister of information hamid rahnema, deputy president of the senate abbas massoudi, assistant to the prime minister and head of the iranian physical education organization lieutenant general hojjat kashani, managing director of the iran national airlines corporation lieutenant general ali mohammad khademi and other high-ranking officials and officers as well as friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were also present on the occasion.

about 200 guests attended the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Military Attache in Iraq Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Aug. 2, 1972)

military attache of the chinese embassy here sun huan-ming held a reception on the evening of july 31 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the 300 guests attending the reception on invitation were minister of north affairs mohammed mahmoud abdul rahman, under-secretary of the foreign ministry abdul hussein al-jamali, under-secretary of the youth affairs ismail mohammed, assistant chief of the general staff of the armed forces major general nassif al-samarraie, staff major general sheikhly and major general munin, and prominent figures from various circles in the capital.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries and representatives of the baghdad offices of various palestinian guerrilla organizations were also present at the reception.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy wang pu-yun was present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

prior to the reception, the chinese embassy received a basket of flowers presented by president ahmed hassan al-bakr to greet the chinese people's liberation army day.

CHINA AND ITALY

Yao Wen-yuan and Keng Piao Meet and Fete Delegation of Italian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, today met the delegation of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist) with livio risaliti as its leader and mantio dinucci as its deputy leader. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation. after the meeting, yao wen-yuan and keng piao gave a banquet to honour the delegation.

attending the meeting and banquet were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, hsing chu-fang, chao hsuen-li, su tzu-nan, lin hsien-nung, hsia fang-lin and yao shih-ken.

keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met with the delegation, which arrived here on july 18. the delegation also visited yenan.

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CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Nagoya Economic Circles Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

a 16-member delegation from economic circles of nagoya area of japan arrived here by air today. leader of the delegation is kenichiro ishii and deputy leader shigemitsu miyake.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations chen shu-tzu, chang chi-chuan and hsing jen-hsien.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office; shigero shirane, liaison member in peking of the kansai chapter of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan; and hiroaki kitamura, liaison member in peking of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan.

Hisao Kuroda, Yuko Mochizuki and Other Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

the china-japan friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening in honour of japanese friends hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and socialist member of the lower house of the japanese diet; yuko mochizuki, socialist member of the upper house of the japanese diet and noted film actress; and shichiro hozumi, toshio tanaka, hisao ishino, nagao kato, yasutoshi akamatsu, shigeo suzuki and yoshiaki doi.

present were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese organizations chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, lin lin, chang yu, ching pu-chun, wu shu-tung, hsieh tieh-li, hsieh fang, ho yun and chin li.

liao cheng-chih, hisao kuroda and yuko mochizuki spoke at the banquet. hosts and guests toasted the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan at an early date.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Military Attache in Laos Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Aug. 2, 1972)

chen shu-ling, military attache of the chinese embassy in the kingdom of laos held a reception here yesterday warmly celebrating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were prince souvanna phouma, premier; outhong souvannavong, president of the king's council; pheng phongsavan, minister of the interior; kouprasit abhay, vice-commander-in-chief of the national army; phasouk somly rajphakdy, chief of general staff of the national army; and other high-ranking officers and officials.

also present were tiaosouk vongsack, special envoy of the chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front prince souphanouvong, and diplomatic envoys of some countries to laos.

kuo ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in laos, also attended the reception.

after the reception a chinese film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was shown.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Ambassador to Lebanon Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming gave a reception in beirut on the afternoon of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from the lebanese capital.

among the 140 guests present were lebanese prime minister saeb salam, minister of foreign affairs khalil abou hamad, minister of public health nazih bizri, minister of finance fouad naffah, minister of state for oil and industry and acting minister of planning pierre helou, minister of information khatchik babakian, commander-in-chief of the lebanese army general iskandar ghanem, chief of staff of the army saied nasrra, governor of beirut province shafic abu haidar, other responsible members of military and government establishments and prominent figures from various circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches from a number of countries accredited to lebanon were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Greets Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

"the chinese people's liberation army has won brilliant victories one after another in the past 45 years, advancing vigorously along the course guided by chairman mao," said the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in an editorial on august 1 to mark the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the editorial said: "all the successes attained by the chinese people's liberation army in protracted revolutionary struggle are great victories for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, great victories for the brilliant thesis of chairman mao on the people's war and the people's army."

the editorial said: the chinese p.l.a.'s brilliant course of struggle has testified to the fact that "without a people's army the people have nothing." through their protracted revolutionary struggle, the malayan people have come to understand that they must have a strong and powerful people's army, if they are to defend their

own interests and attain their liberation; and therefore, under the leadership of the malayan communist party, they have founded an army of their own -- the malayan national liberation army. now, this army is growing constantly in strength.

the editorial said, "on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, we heartily wish that it will, under the brilliant leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao, attain still greater successes in their future struggles and make more splendid contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution."

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Military Attache in Mali Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Bamako, Aug. 2, 1972)

chang yao-hua, military attache of the chinese embassy in mali, gave a reception here yesterday evening warmly celebrating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were filifing sissoko, member and permanent secretary of the national liberation military committee of mali; aly cisse, director of the office of the ministry of defence, interior and security; bougary sangare, chief of the general staff of the armed forces; hamalla keita, deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces; assane seye, president of the supreme court; sory ibrahima sylla, governor of the administrative region of bamako; and other officers and officials in mali.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were also present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 2, 1972)

chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu gave a reception yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the 710 guests present at the reception were abdoul aziz sall, secretary for information and organization and responsible member of the permanent bureau of the people's party; ahmed ould mohamed salah, secretary for political, juridical and administrative studies of the people's party and president of the supreme court; hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs; sidi mohamed diagana, minister of national defence; maloum ould braham, minister of justice and seals; ahmed ben amar, minister of internal affairs; mohamed ould cheikh sidia, minister of planning and research; sidi mohamed ould cheikh abdallahi, minister of industrial development; ahmed ould abdallah, minister of commerce and transports; abdallahi ould daddah, minister of equipment; abdallahi ould boye, minister of fundamental education and religious affairs; mohamed ali cherif, secretary general of the presidential office; mohamed ould khattry ould segane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association; mohamed ould sidi ali, mauritanian ambassador to china; and other mauritanian high-ranking officers and officials as well as people from various circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to mauritania were also present at the reception.

photos on the achievements made by the chinese people's liberation army under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party were on display at the reception hall.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

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CHINA AND MOROCCO

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Morocco Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

chang chih-hsueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in morocco, gave a reception at the embassy on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a rabat report.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were colonel loubaris, head of the military requirements

liaison bureau, major hashim, head of the external affairs division, major laj, head of information division, and cherrat, liaison officer, of the staff of the royal army; mhamed el kohen, chief of the afro-asian affairs department, el ghali ben hima, chief of the european and american affairs department, omar ben chakroun, deputy chief of protocol, of the ministry of foreign affairs; boubker, representative of the mayor of rabat; as well as friendly personages from various circles.

kacem zhiri, moroccan ambassador to china, was present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries in morocco were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Red Cross Society Presents TABC Vaccines to Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 3, 1972)

wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, presented on behalf of the red cross society of china half a million doses of tabc vaccines to the nepal red cross society at a ceremony here yesterday which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

princess princep shah, chairman of the nepal red cross society, received the donation.

officials of the nepal red cross society and the chinese embassy in nepal were present at the ceremony.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang gave a reception in lagos on july 31 warmly celebrating the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from that city.

among the nearly 200 guests present at the reception were adebayo adedeji, commissioner for economic development and reconstruction of the federal military government of nigeria; adeyinka oyekan the second, oba of

lagos (traditional leader of lagos region); h. maiduguri, assistant inspector-general of the nigerian police; h. ahmadu, principal secretary to the head of the federal military government; and other officials of the nigerian government and friendly personalities of various circles of nigeria.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to nigeria were also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Delegation to Regular Meeting of China-Korea Joint Enterprise Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

the chinese delegation to the 1972 regular meeting of the board of directors of the china-korea yalu river hydro-electric power company returned to peking from pyongyang by train today.

the delegation is led by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power and chinese director-general of the board of directors of the joint company.

among those meeting the delegation at the railway station were liang chi-chou and chang pin, leading members of the ministry of water conservancy and power.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, was also present.

Incidents on Banks of Yalu River Show Sino-Korean Friendship

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 3, 1972)

incidents which occurred on the banks of the yalu river last year and earlier this year show the profound proletarian friendship between the people of china and korea forged in the course of their common struggle and mutual support.

· hand-operated blowing machine

one day in june last year a bus of the democratic people's republic of korea left sinuijoo and arrived in the chinese terminal of tantung. on board were

both chinese and korean passengers who had crossed the border river bridge to visit relatives. the conductors helped old and young off the bus and carried their things for them. one of them gave a hand-operated blowing machine to a chinese comrade on duty at the terminal and said: "a chinese passenger left this at the korean customs house yesterday. please get it to the passenger who lost it."

it turned out that the machine had been left behind by sun shu-hsien, a commune member on the outskirts of tantung. when she was told that a korean comrade had brought it to the bus terminal, she was moved and wanted to go and thank him. without bothering to take her lunch she rushed there before the bus left. she said to the korean conductor: "i don't know how to thank you enough for taking the trouble to bring it to me." the korean comrade said: "we are just doing what we should."

returning roebuck to korea

when commune members of the mashih brigade of the chiulien commune on the outskirts of tantung city were working in the field in may of last year, they suddenly observed a black spot swimming across from the korean side of the yalu. eight commune members dived in with their clothes on and swam toward it. they discovered when they got nearer that it was a wounded roebuck.

they brought it to shore, thinking that the animal belonged to korean hunters and should be sent back as soon as possible. the brigade assigned people to nurse the animal.

the tantung municipal revolutionary committee, at the request of the brigade, sent people to take the animal to sinsuijoo of korea where they were given a warm reception by the departments concerned. the korean comrades said: "you have not only returned a roebuck, but shown the militant friendship between the people of korea and china. we will convey the friendship of the chinese people to the local korean residents." the chinese comrades said in return: "the people of china and korea are as close as brothers. we will always enhance the revolutionary militant friendship between us."

student from sinsuijoo saves chinese girl

a girl peasant from the hsiatuho people's commune of liaoning province fell through a crack in the ice into the yalu on march 8 this year. she struggled in the water and was sinking.

a korean youth rushed towards the scene though the melting ice was very dangerous. when he was one hundred metres away from the girl, he tumbled down, one foot going through the ice. despite a sprained ankle, he got up and stumbled toward the chinese girl whom he saved. grateful, she asked him his name and where he lived. the korean youth just replied: "i'm a student in sinsuijoo."

the girl was very moved when he left.

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profound feelings in time of danger

comrade kim chun hyon of buheung ri in chagang province of the democratic people's republic of korea drove an ox-drawn sleigh on the ice of the yalu early on the morning of march 18. "there's a thaw. the ice is dangerous exclamation" shouts of concern rose from the chinese bank. kim turned toward shore but before he had gone a dozen metres, the ice gave way and his ox and sleigh sank through the hole.

six chinese peasants of the tuho people's commune in china's liaoning province who were gathering firewood near the river rushed to his aid. hung ping-chi reached the spot first, and with the korean comrade, tried to haul the ox out. the ice under their feet cracked and both fell into the water. hung ping-chi could not swim and was sinking fast. kim chun hyon dived and, grabbing hold of his feet, mustered all his strength to push the chinese to the surface and on to the firm ice. when the other five chinese peasants arrived, they immediately pitched in to rescue both men. then they saved the ox and sleigh. the korean and chinese peasants cheered: "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and korean people exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Tien Gives Press Conference in Relation to DRVN Foreign Ministry's Memorandum on New US War Escalation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy in peking of the democratic republic of viet nam, held a press conference in the embassy today in relation to the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry's july 27 memorandum on the new u.s. war escalation against the d.r.v.n.

in his speech, the charge d'affaires a.i. strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its crimes of carrying out over the past three months and more indiscriminate bombardments on densely-populated areas and economic, cultural and health establishments, and mining and blockading the ports and territorial waters of the d.r.v.n. he said: these outrageous acts of u.s. imperialism have aroused the hatred and opposition of the people of the united states and the world over.

he pointed out: strongly condemned by the people of the world, the u.s. government was recently compelled to admit that it had bombed dykes in viet nam. but, at the same time, it tried to deny the fact in a round-about way in an attempt to shirk its responsibility for these crimes. "the nixon regime must bear the responsibility for all the consequences arising from its bombing and attacking the dykes," he said.

nguyen tien said: "the democratic republic of viet nam is an independent sovereign socialist country. her territorial waters and air space and her territory are all inviolable. the united states has no right to bomb or attack any target, military or non-military, on the territory of the democratic republic of viet nam."

he said: "if u.s. imperialism stubbornly refuses to give up its aggressive designs, the vietnamese people, fighting in unity with the other indochinese peoples and with the support of the world people, will smash the nixon regime's wild war escalation and bring their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to complete victory by carrying out the sacred will of their respected and beloved president ho chi minh with firm resolve to fight and win, so as to liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and proceed to re-unify the fatherland peacefully." he pointed out that the "vietnamization" policy of u.s. imperialism would go bankrupt completely.

. among those who attended today's press conference were liang feng, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry; hsiao te, deputy director of the information department of the ministry; djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association; chinese journalists and foreign correspondents in peking.

copies of the july 27 memorandum of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry were distributed at the press conference.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 2, 1972)

chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru, held a reception here yesterday evening in warm celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the over 200 friends attending the reception were: general jorge fernandez maldonado, minister of energy and mines, rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce, general eduardo del rosario arrieta, director of the high military academy, guillermo lohmann villena, director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other high-ranking officers and noted figures of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in peru were also present.

. representatives of the chinese residents here also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peru for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 2, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo arrived here today for a friendly visit to peru at the invitation of the peruvian government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by the representative of president juan velasco alvarado; minister of energy and mines general jorge fernandez; minister of fishery general javier tantalean; minister of industry and commerce rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio; and other high-ranking officials.

also present were diplomatic officials of some countries.

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu was present.

others present were representative of the peru-china friendship and cultural institute, more than 200 representatives of the peruvian federation of fishermen, and over 200 chinese residents in peru.

those present at the airport shouted: "long live the heroic chinese people", "long live the friendship of the chinese and peruvian peoples".

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Women's Basketball Team Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 3, 1972)

the romanian national women's basketball team led by alexandru mogos wound up its friendly visit here and left for shanghai today.

the team arrived in nanking on july 31 and was honoured at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission in the evening. the guest team had a friendly match with the provincial team yesterday evening.

yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 3,000 spectators watched the match.

during its stay here, the romanian team visited the yangtze river bridge and the nanking machine tool plant, saw a theatrical performance presented by little red soldiers and artists and viewed scenic spots.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi gave a reception on august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a freetown report.

among the over 120 guests attending the reception were vice-president and prime minister sorie ibrahim koroma, speaker of the house of representatives emil fashole luke, minister of trade and industry s.a. fofana, minister of information and broadcasting khazali, minister of agriculture sembu forna, minister of education joseph barthe wilson, minister of health hadson taylor, minister of labour p.b. turay, commissioner of police koroma, deputy commissioner of police kaetu-smith, permanent secretary of the defence ministry doherty, friendly personages from various circles in freetown and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to sierra leone.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Aug. 2, 1972)

fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to the somali democratic republic gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than three hundred guests present at the reception were lieutenant colonel musa rabbile god, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for labour and sports, mohamed aden sek, secretary of state for health, ahamed mohamed mohamoud, secretary of state for planning and coordination, mohamed burraten, secretary of state for mining and water resources, abdulaziz nur hersi, secretary of state for transport, mohamed warsmae ali, secretary of state for commerce, brigadier general jama mohamed ghalib, commander of the somali police force, brigadier generals abdi mohamed sahardeed and musse dudden, first and second vice-commanders of the police force, as well as other high-ranking officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries in somalia were present at the reception.

after the reception, the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "white-haired girl" was shown and received warm praise from the guests.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Men's Basketball Delegation Arrives in Mogadishu

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Aug. 2, 1972)

a chinese men's basketball delegation arrived here by air yesterday morning for a friendly visit to the somali democratic republic. the delegation is led by chi ming-tao and its deputy leader is liu cheng-yen.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by lieutenant colonel mohamoud musa hersi, director of military training of the somali defence ministry and head of the sports section of the somali national army, osman ahmed, director of the sports department of the ministry of labour and sports, and nearly 100 somali sportsmen and youth.

ambassador fan tso-kai and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Military Attache in Sudan Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Aug. 2, 1972)

liu kuang-chi, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception on the evening of july 31 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

sudanese deputy minister of defence major general mustafa osman hassan attended the reception on behalf of president nimeri.

also present were deputy chiefs of staff of the sudanese people's armed forces major general mohamed osman hashim and major general awad ahmed khalifa, director of hygiene major general hussein abdel rahman el shallali and other high-ranking officers.

minister of instruction and education mohiddin sabir, director general of state trading corporations mansour mahgoub, deputy minister of housing and public utilities mahmoud gadin, under-secretary of the ministry of

housing and public utilities abdulla mohamed ibrahim, under-secretary of the ministry of planning ali ahmed sahloul and other government officials were present.

some foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches in khartoum were also present.

the reception was attended by 230 guests.

wang wei-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was present.

major general mustafa osman hassan on behalf of president nimeri extended congratulations on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army and wished continued development of the friendship between the sudanese and chinese peoples and armies.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

photos about the history of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's achievements in all fields made under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao were exhibited at the reception.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian College Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of kivukoni college of tanzania.

the delegation is led by t.t. lukindo, vice-principal of the college.

yang chi and t.t. lukindo proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. yang chi expressed thanks to the tanzanian friends for having brought to the chinese people the profound friendship of the tanzanian people. he paid tribute to the victories and achievements the tanzanian people have made under the leadership of president julius k. nyerere in opposing imperialism, safeguarding national independence and developing national economy. t.t. lukindo expressed the conviction that this profound friendship would further develop in the common struggle against imperialism.

among the guests were l.l. ngatwika, second secretary, and e.e.e. mtango, third secretary, of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

present were leading members of the host organization and other organizations wen yeh-chan, wang chuan-pin,

chang chun-yen, chu chi-chen and hu li-peng.

the delegation arrived here on august 1 on a friendly visit to china after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Foreign Minister Reaffirms Stand for 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 1, 1972)

peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle stressed here yesterday that the struggle of peru in defence of her sovereign rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters is a just struggle which has won ever wider support in latin america, asia and africa and is invincible.

the minister was speaking at a meeting marking the 25th anniversary of peru's promulgation of the supreme decree regarding her sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters. the meeting was attended by jorge fernandez maldonado, minister of energy and mines, luis vargas caballeros, minister of the navy, and other cabinet members. former president jose luis bustamante y rivero who declared the law and former foreign minister enrique garcia sayan were also present. the fundamental aim of the decree, the foreign minister said, is "to reserve, protect, conserve and utilize all sorts of natural resources and riches in and under the above-mentioned sea".

recalling peru's struggle in the past 25 years in defence of her sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, he pointed out that to adhere to peru's sovereignty and jurisdiction over the waters extending to 200 nautical miles from her coast "is for the supreme interests of the country, and it is for this reason that peru has waged and is still waging a continuous struggle in all fields". he also stressed that the peruvian government has "from the very beginning attached the greatest attention to the thesis of 200 miles, because this is closely related to state sovereignty and the defence of natural resources". the foreign minister concluded: "when the struggle of a people is based on solidarity, justice and the grandeur of a noble common ideal, there is no obstacle which they can not surmount."

peru's supreme decree regarding her sovereignty over the 200-nautical mile territorial waters was promulgated on august 1, 1947. to mark this date and to express the determination to defend the sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, warships and various types of vessels were sent out from various ports to sail within peru's 200-nautical-mile territorial waters on that day. at port callao, celebrations were also held by an escort destroyer and two submarines within peru's 200-nautical mile territorial waters.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng gave a reception at the embassy on the evening of july 31 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from tunis.

present at the reception were mohammed masmoudi, minister of external affairs of tunisia, talbi, acting chief of staff of the air force, salah ladgham, director of the political department of the ministry of external affairs, hassen fodha, director of the office of the minister of external affairs, mohamed meherzi, head of the information division of the ministry of external affairs, salah el mahdi, director of the ministry of cultural affairs and information, abdel aziz laskam, governor of the tunisian national bank, as well as personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to uganda ko pu-hai gave a reception in kampala on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from kampala.

among the 200 guests present were uganda foreign minister wanume-kibedi, minister of state for defence a.c.k. opoth ofumbi, minister of power and communications lieutenant colonel e.a.t. obitre-gama, and other government officials and army officers.

diplomatic envoys and representatives of chinese residents in uganda attended the reception.

kwon hui gyong, special envoy of kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party who are on a friendly visit to uganda were also present.

foreign minister wanume-kibedi and ambassador ko pu-hai spoke and exchanged toasts at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks on Preservation of Marine Environment, Prohibition of Nuclear Testing

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 3, 1972)

chinese representative chen chih-fang, speaking at the third sub-committee of the united nations sea-bed committee today and yesterday, supported the stand for coastal states to have the right to exercise jurisdiction and control marine pollution over areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas. he further elaborated the views of the chinese government on the prevention and control of marine pollution, and reaffirmed the principled stand of the chinese government with regard to the draft resolution introduced by new zealand and other countries against all nuclear tests.

in his speech yesterday, the chinese representative declared, "more and more sea areas of the world are being increasingly polluted following the development of capitalism into imperialism, and particularly because the superpowers are pursuing policies of plunder, aggression and war and because the monopoly-capitalist groups are blindly seeking high profits in disregard of the safety of the people."

referring to the chinese government's efforts to prevent environmental pollution in a systematic way, he said, "we wish to learn from the successful experience of all countries in this respect and work together with our fellow representatives for the protection and improvement of the global marine environment."

chen chih-fang noted the differences of opinion on the prevention and control of marine pollution. he supported the statements made by many representatives who maintained that coastal states have the right to exercise direct jurisdiction and control over areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas, for the purpose of preventing, reducing or eliminating the serious harms of pollution. he condemned the superpowers for their opposition, under various pretexts, to this right of the coastal states.

the chinese representative stated, "we think that coastal states, being the direct victims of marine pollution, have the full right as well as necessity to exercise direct jurisdiction and control over areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas, in order to protect the health and security of their people and meet the needs of their economic development. the proposals submitted by representatives of many countries at the sea-bed committee with a view to safeguarding the rights of the coastal states are of positive significance to the prevention of marine pollution. any argument aimed at opposing or weakening such jurisdiction of coastal states is detrimental to the prevention of marine pollution and runs counter to the desire of the peoples of the world to preserve the marine environment and is therefore unacceptable."

the chinese representative refuted the erroneous argument aimed at opposing such jurisdiction of coastal states and emphasized that "at present, some representative figures of those countries which are chiefly responsible for marine pollution have been compelled by domestic and external pressure to strike a posture of concern for the marine environment. but practice is the sole test of truth. in order to judge whether a country is really concerned for the preservation of the marine environment, one has only to watch whether it respects the rights and interests of other countries and the national and international anti-pollution regulations, and whether it exercises strict control over its internal marine dumping and take effective measures to solve the problem of discharging harmful substances. if a country only professes in words to be concerned with marine pollution but is in fact energetically opposed to the jurisdiction by the coastal states and even dumps large amounts of poison gas and other harmful substances into the ocean or makes the sweeping charge that 'everybody is equally responsible for marine pollution' in an attempt to shift its own responsibility onto others, it is certainly not sincere but hypocritical, or even harbours ulterior motives. the people of the world will certainly see through it all."

chen chih-fang went on to elaborate the stand of the chinese government on the prevention and control of marine pollution. he said, "we have the following views to present: first, the rights of coastal states must be respected. the coastal states have the right to adopt necessary measures in sea areas within given limits, which are adjacent to their territorial seas, to guard their marine environment against pollution from outside, and have the right to demand compensation from states causing damage to their marine environment by pollution.

"second, each state must fulfil its obligation. all states, especially industrially developed states, have the obligation to strengthen control over their internal marine dumping and take effective measures to solve the problem of discharging harmful substances and prevent the pollution of their own sea areas from spreading to and damaging the marine environment of other states or beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

"third, international regulation should be established. measures of regulation in respect of the marine environment beyond the limits of national jurisdiction should be adopted, such as the establishment of anti-pollution standards for it, the definition of responsibilities of states, the strict prohibition of the use of the sea area as the dumping ground of highly poisonous substances, and the prevention of marine pollution caused by the exploration and exploitation of the international sea-bed area, etc. so as to effectively protect the marine environment of this area."

with regard to new zealand's draft resolution against any nuclear tests on behalf of australia and other countries, chen chih-fang reiterated, in his today's speech, china's consistent principled stand on complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. he said, "china develops nuclear weapons entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers and finally to attain the aim of

eliminating nuclear weapons and nuclear war. we have consistently stood for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and declared on many occasions that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. however, the superpowers are not only strongly opposed to any agreement on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, but have to this day still obstinately refused to commit itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, in these circumstances, to merely ask for the prohibition of nuclear tests precisely suits the needs of the superpowers and can only tie the hands of the peace-loving countries and people, thus helping to consolidate the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers. this is not in accord with the fundamental interests of the people of all countries."

chen chih-fang said, "it is regrettable that the representative of new zealand, in his statement of august 2, should accuse china, which conducted limited and necessary nuclear tests for the purpose of defence, of 'presenting the most obvious threat to the environment.' it is well known to all that china has conducted very few nuclear tests. moreover, they were carried out over the airspace of the inland in its own territory, taking into account of various factors such as climate, wind directions, etc. and adopting measures to avoid as far as possible bringing nuclear contamination to its own people and people of other countries. therefore, no harm has been caused so far. it is obvious that the accusation made by the representative of new zealand is at variance with the facts."

Huang Hua Strongly Condemns South African Colonial Rule Over Namibia at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 1, 1972)

huang hua, permanent chinese representative to the u.n. security council, spoke at the security council meeting this morning which discussed the question of namibia and the draft resolution by argentina for continued contacts of the secretary-general with the south african authorities. he sternly condemned the south african authorities' fascist rule over namibia, exposed the crimes of the south african racists' attempt to occupy namibia permanently and reaffirmed that the chinese government and people firmly support the namibian people's struggle for self-determination and independence.

huang hua said, "since the security council meetings in africa last february, the secretary-general has held talks with the south african authorities on the question of namibia. the facts show that instead of abandoning its reactionary stand, the south african racist regime has resisted even more stubbornly the relevant resolutions of the general assembly and the security council, continued

its illegal occupation of namibia and intensified its efforts to strengthen its fascist rule over namibia."

he went on, on february 4, the very day when the security council resolution on namibia was adopted, the south african prime minister john vorster wantonly clamoured in the house of assembly that if the secretary-general "wishes to come to south africa to act as mouthpiece for the extremists of the oau and others, and decisions taken in that connection ... i can tell him in advance that he will be wasting his time." huang hua pointed out, "vorster's words are not only arrogant and unreasonable but most pernicious in intention. they are open slander and vilification of the oau and all the countries and peoples that uphold justice".

huang hua went on, "while receiving the secretary-general, the south african authorities have been stepping up their policy of so-called 'bantustan' and undermining the territorial integrity and national unity of namibia. a month or so ago, in accordance with their persistent policy of granting their so-called 'self-determination' and 'independence' to the namibian people as they informed the secretary-general, the south african authorities decided without any hesitation to establish 'self-governments' in ovamboland and damara in pursuance of their 'homeland' policy. the mere mild concern expressed in the secretary-general's report regarding these developments has already evoked a counter-charge from the south african prime minister. the latter told the lie that this is 'simply part of the process by which the peoples concerned are being politically prepared to exercise at the appropriate time their right of self-determination.' what a fine-sounding term, 'the peoples concerned' exclamation to put it bluntly, they are the south african racists and the handful of puppets they have fostered. by 'being politically prepared', he means to usurp the name of the 'peoples' to oppose the achievement of genuine independence and freedom by the namibian people. by 'exercise at the appropriate time their right of self-determination', he means to strangle the namibian people's struggle for independence and self-determination by enforcing the so-called 'homeland' and 'bantustan' policies and employing the colonial tactics of 'divide and rule'.

"to this end, the south african authorities have been pushing their 'homeland' policy and splitting the territorial integrity and national unity of the namibian people on the one hand, and enforcing all kinds of suppressive decrees and the policy of apartheid on the other. a great number of freedom fighters who struggle for the independence of namibia have been executed, imprisoned or exiled. the namibian people have been deprived of all basic democratic rights. shortly after the secretary-general's visit to namibia, some representatives who met the secretary-general at their own risks were unwarrantedly arrested. the acting president of swapo was ordered not to leave the walvis bay and banned from all political activities."

huang hua pointed out, "the perverse acts of the south african racist authorities have evoked the strong indignation of the namibian and other african peoples and strengthened their firm resolve to fight for national independence." he praised the namibian people's heroic struggle for independence and freedom and against the south african colonialists.

huang hua noted, "the ninth summit conference of the oau concluded not long ago also expressed resolute support for powerful solidarity with the namibian people's struggle. the resolution on namibia adopted by the conference condemned the south african white racist regime and the imperialist support to the south african authorities, reaffirmed the all-out support of the oau member states to the namibian people's just struggle for freedom and independence and firmly rejected a 'dialogue' with south africa. these developments vividly show that the namibian people have won increasing sympathy and support in their struggle and that the south african authorities are utterly discredited, hard-pressed and increasingly isolated."

he reaffirmed, "the chinese government and people have always extended deep sympathy and resolute support to the namibian people's just struggle for self-determination and independence. we will unswervingly stand together with the african people and the namibian people and join them in working for the african cause of unity against imperialism and for the namibian people's just cause of national independence. we hold that the correct solution to the question of namibia is: the correct stand of the previous general assembly and security council resolutions on namibia must be upheld, the south african authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of namibia and withdraw their military and police forces as well as their administration from namibia, so as to let the namibian people achieve their independence free from any foreign interference. in view of the south african authorities' refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the united nations, the security council should consider the adoption of more effective measures to give strong support to the namibian people's just struggle for independence and freedom and should not take any measures which might possibly help the south african authorities extricate themselves from their isolation and alleviate the international community's pressure on the south african authorities. the security council should take corresponding measures in consideration of the resolution on namibia adopted by the ninth summit conference of the oau.

the chinese delegation has serious reservations and expresses deep anxiety and apprehension over the prolongation of the secretary-general's mandate and the continuation of the 'dialogue' with the south african authorities. the words and deeds of the south african authorities have already proved that continued dialogue with south africa will be of no help to the namibian people's struggle and the complete settlement of the namibian question."

huang hua stressed, "the current situation in africa is excellent. although the south african racist regime can run wild for a time, in the long run, it is doomed to fail. the 9th summit conference of the oau proclaimed to the whole world that its determination remains: 'the total liberation of the african continent from foreign domination and occupation, and the eradication of colonialism and racial discrimination in all its forms'. we are deeply convinced that this great goal will and can certainly be attained. the namibian people will surely strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle, overcome all the difficulties on the road of advance and open up a victorious future with their own hands."

In conclusion, Huang Hua stated, "On the basis of the above-stated position, the Chinese delegation decides not to take part in the voting on the draft resolution before us."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

The More the People Support Us, the More We Must Observe Discipline and Cherish the People

- The Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Canton Command regularly carries out education in the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention on the unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, August 3, 1972) The Party committee of a certain division of the PLA Canton Command regularly pays attention to carrying out education in the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention in the unit and enables the broad masses of cadres and fighters to inherit and promote the glorious tradition of our army in observing discipline and cherishing the people.

During the revolutionary war years, the commanders and fighters of this division, bearing firmly in mind the three main rules of discipline and the eight points of attention drawn up by Chairman Mao, observed discipline and cherished the people, and everywhere they went, they won the support and the respect of the people. Members of the Party committee of this division regularly go deep into the basic level to talk about revolutionary tradition, direct the cadres and fighters to observe discipline and cherish the people consciously, and maintain the character of the people's army.

While carrying out education in the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention in the unit, members of the Party committee of this division pay attention to raising the awareness of line struggle of the commanders and fighters and strengthening their consciousness of observing discipline and cherishing the people.

On one occasion, Wang Fang-chen, a deputy secretary of the divisional Party committee and commander of the division, heard a report from a relevant organ of the Army that the guards company directly under the unit had used the straw of a production team for bedding during a field exercise. Although the straw was returned to the team later, the company did not pay the required 20 percent compensation for depreciation stipulated by the upper level.

Upon investigation, divisional commander Wang discovered that the guards company had at first wanted to pay the compensation in accordance with the provision made by the upper level, but the poor and lower-middle peasants refused to accept it. They said, "During the revolutionary war, we supported the PLA in battle. Now it is only proper for us to give support to the PLA in training." After repeated insistence by the PLA, they would take only 10 percent compensation.

Having investigated the facts fully, divisional commander Wang organized, in conjunction with this incident, the comrades of the guards company to study "On the Reissue of the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention--Instruction of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" and told everybody about the deeds of exemplary observance of mass discipline by the revolutionary forerunners. At a discussion meeting later, many of the fighters said, "By observing the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, we are implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line for army building. The more the people support us, the more we must consciously observe mass discipline." After that, comrades of the guards company again paid over the balance covering the depreciation of straw to the production team as stipulated.

To enable the unit to better implement the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, members of the Party committee of this division pay great attention to educating the unit with their own exemplary actions. One night early this year, Sung Hsü, a standing committee member of the divisional Party committee and deputy commander of the division, organized a mock attack at the battalion level. The next day, deputy divisional commander Sung personally led a mass work group to carry out inspection at the scene of the exercise.

When he found that some of the farm crops had been trampled upon, he lifted the plants up one by one. Some saplings had been knocked down, he covered them with soil again. When he discovered that some young plants on a mound had been crushed, he personally went to the local production team to apologize and paid indemnity for the loss. With the pace set by members of the Party committee, the implementation of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention by the commander and fighters has become more conscious. Not long ago, some of the regiments of this division held a field exercise, not a single incident of contravention of mass discipline was reported, and they were warmly acclaimed by the people along the way.

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MASS INDOCTRINATION

With the Criticism and Repudiation of Extreme "Left" Ideas, A New Atmosphere Appears in Production

- Development of line education by leading members of the CCP Taiyuan Municipal Committee deep in the basic level

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan) By conscientiously strengthening leadership over revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and continuously eliminating the pernicious influence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which opposes the Marxist-Leninist line in various quarters, the CCP Taiyuan Municipal Committee in Shansi has enabled education in ideology and political line to be developed solidly in the whole municipality.

Since the beginning of this year, the CCP Taiyuan Municipal Committee has been helping Party committees at various levels in the municipality to universally hold book-reading meetings and line education study classes, further organizing the cadres and masses to read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and launching penetratingly a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. At the same time, the overwhelming majority of the standing committee members of the municipal Party committee also successfully manage to spend one-third of their time on investigation and study at the basic level and help the basic level cadres there to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation properly against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

For a time, the situation of revolution and production in Tungshan Colliery of Taiyuan municipality was not good enough. Thereupon the principal leading members of the municipal Party committee went to this mine for investigation and study,and discovered that the situation was due mainly to the fact that the leading body of the mine, influenced by the anti-Marxist-Leninist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, had not been organized into a unified fighting whole. Therefore, together with these comrades, they studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, criticized and repudiated the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging Party unity and enabled members of the leading body to raise their line awareness. With the pace set by the leading body, cadres at various levels of the mine, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective," by respecting and learning from one another and uniting as one, have quickly brought about a change in the physiognomy of revolution and production in this mine.

The work of business management of some of the factories and mines in this municipality is not healthy enough. Therefore, the municipal Party committee has organized the cadres and people of these factories and mines

to study the relevant theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, criticized and repudiated the revisionist line of "surveillance, control, oppression" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in business management as well as extreme "Left" ideas reflected in business management, and directed everybody to strengthen business management conscientiously under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Taiyuan Pharmaceutical Plant, after criticizing such black goods as "politics can over-rule anything" and the anarchist ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, set up and perfected seven systems of management including the system of post responsibility, and enabled the quantity and quality of products to keep on improving, while continuing to lower the consumption of new materials and production costs. At present six of the eight main products have reached historical advanced levels, and the other two are also approaching historical advanced levels.

For some time there existed a tendency which was "Left" in form but Right in essence in the implementation of the cadre policy in Taiyuan Machine Tools Factory. The cadres and masses, after studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, cure the sickness to save the patient," as well as the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress," criticized and repudiated the reactionary idea of "suspect everything, down with everything" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and gained another profound education in line.

Following, everybody conscientiously dealt with problems in the way of implementing the cadre policy in the factory itself, and consequently, further strengthened revolutionary unity among the cadres and masses of the whole factory and better mobilized the socialist activism of the personnel in various quarters. In the past, this factory for a long time was not able to fulfill its target. In the first half of this year, output volume and output value of the plant have fulfilled the targets of the year by 48 percent and 51 percent respectively. Labor productivity showed an increase of 51 percent over that for the corresponding period last year, and production cost was lowered by 9.6 percent.

The continued deepening of line education in Taiyuan municipality has given an impetus to the development of production in the whole municipality. In the first half of this year, the total production value of industry and of more than 30 principal products such as steel, coal, electricity, chemical fertilizer and pesticide have all fulfilled or overfulfilled the state targets, and comparing with the corresponding period last year, the total output value showed an increase of 8 percent to set the highest level in history.

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READING AND STUDY

How We Persevere in Reading and Studying

by

CCP Committee of Anyuan Hsien, Kiangsi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 5, 1972)

Since last year, the leading group of our hsien committee have persevered in reading and studying with comparatively good results. One aspect of our experience is constant examination of the conditions of study and continuous wiping out of ideological obstacles. For instance, some time ago, some of the hsien committee members thought that although they had read some of the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, they could not markedly raise their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and so they were somewhat depressed. For this reason, they once slackened their efforts to read and study when their day-to-day work was busy and their tasks were heavy. The hsien committee was of the opinion that this kind of thinking was currently the main obstacle impeding their efforts to read and study and that they would not be able to persevere in reading and study until they had overcome this kind of erroneous thinking.

In view of this state of affairs, we conscientiously analyzed the condition of reading and study in the past year. We repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and reviewed the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines. We came to understand that "practice Marxism,and not revisionism" was the basic problem in the struggle between the two lines within the Party. To practice Marxism, we must study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Many comrades also summed up their lessons of being cheated in the past and understood the importance of persevering and serious reading and study.

The comrades also confirmed their achievements made in reading and study at an earlier stage. Their consensus was that: After going through education in ideology and political line in conjunction with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and after conscientiously reading some books, they have gained some understanding of the basic works of Marx and Lenin and the basic Marxist-Leninist principles. They now know what they did not know in the past and they now understand a bit of what they did not understand in the past--this means progress. Of course, the meal has to be taken one mouthful after another and battles have to be fought one after another, and we cannot gain weight by taking just one mouthful of food, nor can we accomplish study by just making a single effort. It is impossible to change the nonconformity of our theoretical level with the real struggle by just reading a few books. But, if only we persevere in studying for one or two years and even three or five years, we should be bound to score some good results.

With our thinking rectified, our enthusiasm for study soared and the atmosphere of reading became stronger. No matter how busy they might be, the standing committee members of the hsien committee persevered in carrying out group study for a few days every month; at the basic level, they spared one or two hours for study every day. Six of the nine standing committee members belonged to a comparatively low cultural level but they never discontinued their reading and study.

While persevering in reading and studying, we met a problem on the proper handling of the contradiction between work and study. In the past, because this problem had not been solved properly, this situation often occurred: In the course of study, we could not sit down peacefully and even if we sat down we did so with reluctance and were "absent-minded." Sometimes, we might even throw away study to do vocational work. Later, we improved our methods of leadership and work. We chiefly grasped the following three things and then began to overcome gradually the situation of "fighting" between work and study and we could guarantee time for study comparatively well.

First, the Party committee must grasp the important matters. It should devote its principal energies to two important matters, namely, investigation of the conditions and grasping of policy. It should grasp the implementation of the Party's line, directives and policies and change its past practice of grasping all problems alike and taking care of all important as well as trivial matters. In this way, it will work more actively and have time for doing its work.

Second, the Party's centralized leadership should be effectively strengthened. Formerly, we practiced "division of labor and sharing of responsibility," so that our standing committee became the "chief leader," the basic-level Party organizations could not play their role very well and we had to take everything into our hands. Later, we conscientiously examined this situation and suggested that effort must be made under the unified leadership of the hsien committee to bring the enthusiasm and initiative of the basic-level Party committees into full play and to trust and rely on the basic-level Party committees and the broad masses. In this way, the collective leadership was strengthened from the top to the grassroots and the state of confusion in work was overcome step by step.

Third, rational arrangements should be made. Study has to be carried out consciously, but it should be governed by an essential system. After working for some time at the basic level, the "squad members" of the hsien committee come up to hold group study for a few days and, through reading and study, to sum up their work so as to lay an ideological foundation for their work at the next stage. In this way, they persevere in reading and studying in the light of the characteristic that the hsien committee has to work now at the basic level and now at the higher level. They have scored comparatively good results in reading and study.

How to overcome the "tigers blocking the way" in the course of study is another practical problem we often meet in the course of study.

Because we have not read and studied sufficiently, particularly because we have read and studied very little about the works by Marx and Lenin and our comrades belong to a comparatively low cultural level and do not have similar experience in work, we often meet with some problems which we do not understand in the course of study. We adopt two methods to solve these difficult problems in study:

First, we rely on the collective wisdom. The individuals first take down the problems which they do not understand in the course of private study and then bring them forward during group study, so that all comrades discuss and solve them and teach and learn from each other.

Second, we do not feel ashamed to ask and learn from the people below. We ask for help from our teachers, learn from the masses and from the people below. Sometimes we ask the comrades who have taught classes of theoretical studies to solve and answer some of our difficult and doubtful problems.

Because practical problems in study are solved and the "tigers blocking the way" removed one after another, all comrades study with ever greater enthusiasm and delve into their work ever more vigorously.

In the past, influenced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some members of our hsien committee learned only a few phrases and sentences of Marxism-Leninism and failed to master its spiritual essence. Some problems seemed to have been solved at that time and yet at another time they recurred in another form and the comrades were unable to see through them. Consequently, they were well-intentioned, but they spoiled the work, and the results were at variance with their wishes.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works including "Reform Our Study" and "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and, in conjunction with the realities, further criticized the so-called "directive" of study disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. We came to understand that: There is no short cut to the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must start with the fundamentals, read seriously, take the solution of problems met in the course of struggle between the two lines as the main points of our reading, take the raising of our consciousness of the line struggle and the building up of our ability to distinguish between the true and the false Marxism-Leninism as the aim of our reading and study, and take whether we can solve problems by linking theory with practice as the criterion for judging the good or poor results of each leading member's study, so as to urge all to study revolutionary doctrines with an object in mind.

For the purpose of correctly understanding and transforming the mountain area, the several principal responsible comrades of the hsien committee have since last year visited all the 158 production brigades of the hsien. Wherever they were, they went deep among the masses to make investigation and study, to learn about the historical and the present conditions of Anyuan, and to find out the reason why the local outlook could not change quickly. They also

got together with the masses to find a way to solve the problems. As a result, the hsien-wide movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was pushed forward and they, in the course of investigation and study, also deepened their understanding of the basic dialectical-materialist viewpoint.

In the course of studying the Marxist-Leninist works in their full text, we also selected for study the relevant chapters and quotations from works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in the light of the current situation and our tasks for each period, so as to deepen our understanding in the course of practical work and to raise our ideological and theoretical levels step by step. In the winter of last year and the ensuing spring, while carrying out the Party's rural economic policies, we selected for study the relevant chapters and paragraphs in Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program" and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings in the light of the realities of our struggle. As a result, by combining theory with reality, we distinguished more clearly between "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" and "putting wage points in command" and carried out the Party's rural economic policies with comparatively good results. In 90 percent of the production teams of the hsien, vocational work groups have been set up and systems governing labor quota and business management established and perfected, thereby further arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for socialism.

In the course of practice, we have learned deeply that in studying Marxism-Leninism, only by working conscientiously and strenuously and making persevering efforts for a long time in conjunction with reality can we gradually raise our theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism and continue to change the condition where we lack theoretical knowledge.

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MODEL HSIEN

How Kuanghan Hsien Gets Rid of Backwardness and Becomes Advanced

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 5, 1972)

Situated in the Tuchiang Dam irrigation area, Kuanghan hsien, Szechwan Province, has seen its grain output increase at the average speed of 16.6 percent in each of the past three years, taking three big steps forward in succession. It has joined the ranks of the advanced hsien in this province, instead of lagging behind as in the past.

In 1969, breaking through the long-standing barrier of 600 to 700 catties of grain per mow, it surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development"; its grain output exceeded 1,000 catties per mow in the following year; last year, its average output increased to 1,278 catties per mow. It also has made all-round evelopment in multiple undertakings, output of rape-seed being 232 catties per mow this year as compared with 161 catties in 1968; the number of hogs in pens has increased from some 220,000 to more than 390,000, so that there is now one hog for everyone.

In the past three years, this hsien has delivered and sold to the state more than 403 million catties of grain, more than 51 million catties of rapeseed and more than 430,000 fat hogs. In various communes and production brigades of this hsien, the collective economy is increasingly consolidated with each passing day, the commune members are leading a better life year after year and their enthusiasm in socialism keeps growing.

The fact that agriculture in Kuanghan hsien has moved forward three big steps in the past three years shows once again that we can advance in broad strides provided we follow a correct line.

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Break Down the Idea of Sitting Idle, Lead the Masses To Strive for Improvement

In Kuanghan hsien, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was unfolded in 1964. Due to the sabotage and interference from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, agricultural production remained backward. After its establishment in 1968, the hsien revolutionary committee once discussed the possibility of bringing about a comparatively big change in Kuanghan

hsien within a comparatively short period of time. Some people said that this was possible but others held that this could be achieved only very slowly. The leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee decided to go down to the basic-level units to ask for the opinion of the masses.

Ch'ang Kuang-nan, secretary of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, went to Hsinglung commune to "dissect the sparrow." The No. 4 production team of the No. 12 brigade of this commune had long lagged behind in production. Later, a good leading group was elected to lead all commune members to grasp class struggle tightly, to surmount difficulties and to learn strenuously from Tachai. After three years' arduous struggle, the 170 mow or more of "barren land near the dike" which could yield only one crop a year was transformed into fertile land which gave two or three crops a year, and grain output also doubled.

A striking contrast to this team was found in the No. 2 production team of the No. 10 brigade. This team had better conditions with regard to land and labor than the No. 4 production team, but its leader was a "good old man" who "often nodded his head but seldom spoke." In this team, a rich-peasant element who had not been remolded successfully secretly fanned an evil wind of dividing all the grain. Without distinguishing between the right and the wrong, the production team leader agreed with all his proposals. Within only a few months, the grain and cash which this production team had accumulated in the past few years were totally divided or lent out. At that time capitalist ideas spread unchecked and grain output dropped quickly.

After conscientiously studying the experience of these two production teams, members of the hsien leading group were of the opinion that in order to bring about a comparatively big change in the outlook of Kuanghan hsien within a comparatively short period of time, it was necessary first to change the mental outlook of the hsien leading group as quickly as possible. They decided to launch an open-door rectification campaign. Ch'ang Kuang-nan took the lead in examining his thinking. He talked about the lesson of class struggle and line struggle which the cadres and commune members of Hsinglung commune had taught him. Other leading members also fought against their self-interest and criticized revisionism in relation to their thinking.

After this education in ideology and political line, all comrades aroused their revolutionary spirit and worked more vigorously. From that time onward, the hsien-level leading members spent most of their time staying at and visiting the basic-level units. Applying the living examples of the two production teams in Hsinglung commune, they educated the broad masses of cadres in the line and aroused the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, to defeat the class enemy's sabotage activities and to carry out the Party's various policies in the countryside. They also took exemplary action to lead the masses to carry out penetratingly the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

This hsien was situated in the lower reaches of the irrigation area of the Tuchiang Dam. Every year more than 100,000 mow of paddy fields there

could not be transplanted with seedlings in time. This greatly impeded agricultural production. To solve this problem, it was necessary to adjust and repair thoroughly the old network of canals left behind from history. In 1969, more than 100,000 strong laborers in the hsien were mobilized to adjust and repair the old canals. All cadres ranging from the hsien-level leading member to the brigade Party branch secretary labored together with the commune members on the worksites and fought shoulder to shoulder with them. In this way, within one winter and the ensuing spring, they vigorously opened more than 4,000 canals of various types, measuring more than 700 li, thereby solving the problem of water supply for the paddy fields.

Seek Not Empty Reputation But Actual Results

When spring-ripening crops were sown in the winter of 1970-71, Wang Fa-hai, first secretary of the hsien Party committee and chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, went to Peiwai commune to investigate the condition there. He discovered that this commune had called a few meetings attended by 1,000 people to take oath to sow seeds. Superficially sowing was carried out vigorously, but actually the quality of the job done was not high. He called the chairman of the commune revolutionary committee and the cadres at the level of production team leader or higher in this commune to an on-the-spot meeting held beside a few wheat plots where the quality of sowing was not high. He got together with them to study Chairman Mao's teachings about hard struggle and about finding the truth from facts. He pointed out emphatically that they could not learn well from Tachai if they talked much but worked little.

From this incident, the hsien committee saw that some cadres cherished the idea of seeking empty reputation and not actual results after they had won a victory. It immediately circularized among cadres of all levels a report on the facts in Peiwai commune and launched a rectification campaign from the top to the bottom. It also approached the question of whether we should seek real results or empty reputation by raising it to the high plane of whether we would learn from Tachai truly or falsely, and resolutely opposed the superficial style of work. After that, cadres of all levels worked in a more down-to-earth manner and with greater vigor. The whole hsien took hold of every link in the work of sowing and management of such over-wintering crops as wheat and rapeseed and spared no effort to do so, so that the work was done really fast and well. In the next year, on the basis of a high yield in the preceding year, summer-harvested crops and wheat gave a 10 percent greater yield. Output of rapeseed also increased by more than 20 percent.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, attempts were made to grow double-cropping rice here but most of them failed. The cause of the failure was that the leaders were content with superficial enthusiasm and made no efforts personally to do practice and to strengthen leadership. The hsien-level leading members decided to go to the fields to join in practice. Wang Fa-hai, first secretary of the hsien Party committee, and Ch'ang Kuang-nan, secretary of the hsien Party committee, went respectively to the

No. 8 brigade of Peiwai commune and the No. 13 brigade of Chinyu commune to join the commune members, cadres and technicians there in cultivating the experimental fields. The biggest problem met in growing the double-cropping rice there was that air temperature was low and cold waves often attacked during the periods when the early-crop rice seedlings were cultivated and the late-crop rice was blooming. They studied the meteorological data of this hsien of the past decade, visited many experienced old peasants and aroused the masses to think of many methods of cultivating seedlings in breeding plots and adopting the early-ripening and cold-resistant strains, thereby overcoming the low air temperature and cold waves, making a success of the experimental growing of the early- and late-crop rice, and securing a high yield. Because the leaders personally found some laws for growing the double-cropping rice, they could surmount various difficulties met in the course of popularizing their experience and advance steadily step by step.

After initially solving the problem of whether the double-cropping rice could give a high yield, they went on to make an experiment to see whether it could also give high yield in vast fields. This experiment proved a success and they went further to grope for the law of whether or not the over-wintering crops planted after the double-cropping rice could give a high yield. While making the experiment, they organized the commune members to visit their experimental fields, so as to expand the work on the double-cropping rice and turn it into a conscious action of the masses.

Meanwhile, they also mobilized the masses to tightly grasp the work of material preparations regarding water, manure and soil for the expanded growing of double-cropping rice. In this way, in three years' time, that is, by 1971, the whole hsien expanded its double-cropping rice fields to 90,000 mow, the overwhelming number of which showed a high yield. A greater part of the more than 40 million catties of extra grain this hsien yielded was obtained from these fields.

The Whole People Run Agriculture with All Other Lines of Trade Giving Aid

In the past few years, the area of land planted to double-cropping rice expanded gradually in Kuanghan hsien, so that manpower ran short. The broad masses of commune members urgently demanded supply of agricultural machines and their need for chemical fertilizer and insecticide also doubled. For this reason, the hsien committee actively organized various lines of trade to aid agriculture.

The hsien-operated agricultural machine works was a major factory responsible for producing agricultural machines for use in the hsien. The hsien committee led the leading cadres, technicians and workers of this works to visit the countryside, where the poor and lower-middle peasants taught the visitors a living lesson of the line education. The workers and staff members of this works aroused their revolutionary vigor. The hsien leadership organized 15 other factories and communes to wage a joint battle of building threshing machines, with this works as the mainstay. Other lines

of trade dealing with commerce, banking and transportation gave help on their own initiative. In only three or four months, more than 2,600 threshing machines were produced. This batch of threshing machines were thrown in time into last year's battle of rush-sowing and rush-transplanting and played an enormous role in this battle.

Kuanghan hsien formerly had a very weak industrial foundation. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "The mass movement is necessary in all work," the hsien committee boldly aroused the masses to depend on their own efforts, to fight against hardships and to establish the "five small" industries by adopting particular means for the simple and crude conditions and by the indigenous methods. In only a couple of years, there were established in the whole hsien more than 50 hsien-operated factories which produced coal, iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, cement, insecticide, and farm machines, and more than 110 commune-operated factories and handicraft cooperatives. There were more than 300 varieties of products as against only a few dozen in the past. At present, mechanization and semi-mechanization have basically been realized in the processing of rice, flour, oil and sugar, in threshing of rice and wheat and in grinding of fodder in this hsien.

- NCNA reporter

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AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Make Every Effort To Reduce Non-Productive Manpower

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 3, 1972)

In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching "Wherever we happen to be, we must treasure our manpower and material resources, and must not take a short view and indulge in wastefulness and extravagance," the leading members of the CCP Heishan Hsien Committee, Liaoning Province, go into the basic-level units to make careful investigations and adopt effective measures to reduce non-productive manpower and expenses, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the commune members.

Since last fall, the CCP Heishan Hsien Committee has taken the reduction of non-productive manpower and expenses as an item of important work and has achieved good results in this concern: There are now 20,000 more laborers engaged in agricultural production than before. In the autumn and winter of last year, 100,000 mow of strip fields, more than 200,000 mow of garden land, more than 30,000 mow of paddy fields and 6,000 mow of terraced fields were cultivated.

Early this year, in order to consolidate the achievements made in the reduction of non-productive manpower and to go on developing the excellent situation of the hsien-wide movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the leading members of the CCP Heishan Hsien Committee again led some office cadres separately to communes and production brigades of different types in this hsien to investigate into the condition there. They discovered many model communes and production brigades which had reduced non-productive manpower and practiced diligence and frugality. Meanwhile, they also discovered that in some other communes and production brigades, not long after the non-productive manpower had been reduced, more people were again detached from agricultural production and non-productive expenses also increased gradually. Some people said: "A needle at the higher level is linked with a thousand pieces of thread at the lower levels, and this link will be broken if there is insufficient manpower." They held that use of non-productive manpower and expenses was indispensable.

In view of this state of affairs, the hsien committee summed up and popularized the experience of the model communes and production brigades.

In Tut'un brigade, Chiangt'un commune, before non-productive manpower was reduced, sixty laborers were detached from agricultural production, and this manpower was equal to the total of the man and woman laborers of a production team; these laborers were given 14 percent of the total number of wage points earned by the whole production brigade, being equal to the total wage points given to work done in a production team. Later, they changed their style of work. The number of brigade cadres and office workers dropped from 19 to 6 and the non-productive personnel of the whole brigade was cut down from 60 men to 39. Because everybody's subjective activity was brought into play, work and production showed new improvement.

This brigade's experience in reducing non-productive manpower and xpenses made all understand that: Overstaffing with non-productive ersonnel means waste of manpower and material resources and impedes evelopment of agricultural production. Although a small number of non-roductive personnel is necessary, yet every care should be taken to reasure manpower and economize material resources so as to meet the needs f agricultural production.

The hsien committee educated the basic-level cadres in the Party's olicies many times, thereby raising the commune- and brigade-level cadres' nderstanding of the reduction of non-productive manpower. Various com-unes and brigades quickly adopted effective measures to reduce, in the ight of the needs of agricultural production, the manpower which was etached from the first line of agricultural production, and eliminated a roup of non-productive personnel in commune offices and commune-operated nterprises and from among brigade and production team cadres and from he rear service personnel of production teams, thereby reducing non-roductive expenses.

After tightly grasping the ideological building of the basic-level lead-ng groups, the Party committee of Chiangt'un commune transferred 75 non-roductive people of various production brigades and teams to the first ine of agricultural production.

The 15 production brigades in K'angt'un commune each eliminated an verage of more than 30 laborers who were not engaged in the first line of gricultural production.

Pataoho commune now has 17 part-time administrative workers who are ngaged in production, as against 32 administrative workers who were detached rom production in the past.

In order to arouse all positive factors to the full, the hsien committee rought into full play the role of the personnel of the leading organs at ll levels, thereby changing the former situation of the work being divided xcessively and of decentralizing manpower, so that a smaller number of eople could do a greater amount of work. The hsien committee devoted ts principal efforts to the construction of the basic-level leading groups nd handed the Party's directives and policies direct to the masses. At resent, in all communes and production brigades of the hsien, large groups f laborers are transferred to the first line of agricultural production, iving a great impetus to the development of agricultural production.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture Must Not Be Neglected in Developing Hsien and Commune Run Industries

- An investigation on the proper handling of hsien and commune run industries by Ch'angning hsien, Hunan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 6, 1972)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

To consolidate the foundation of the national economy and give play to the leading role of industry, an important task on the industrial front at present is to seek energetically production of more irrigation and drainage equipment, agricultural machine and tool parts, chemical fertilizers and insecticides to give better support to agriculture.

Experience in the past many years tells us that no matter when and no matter how complex and heavy various tasks are, we must get a firm grip on agriculture, on grain, on cotton and on economic crops. In this regard, we must never let our attention stray and must never neglect agriculture or freely divert labor, funds, or materials from agriculture. Experience of Ch'angning hsien, Hunan Province, serves as our reference.

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In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," Ch'angning hsien, Hunan has doggedly adhered to the orientation of serving agricultural production and adopted various measures to develop local industries self-reliantly without neglecting agriculture. Last year, total industrial output value for the whole hsien showed an increase of 29 percent compared with 1970 and three hundred percent against 1965. An industrial hsien-commune-brigade network serving agriculture was initially set up in the hsien.

Make Overall Arrangements and Refrain from Competing with Agriculture for Labor

The Party committee of Ch'angning hsien persistently put in the first place the development of agricultural production. An adequate stable supply of labor was guaranteed for the first line of agriculture. The tendency on the part of some hsien and commune run industries to make an excessive demand on rural labor and transfer civilian workers at the first excuse was rectified continuously. The result was that the labor force devoted to local industries in the whole hsien (including part-industrial and part-agricultural workers) dropped from 7.5 percent of the total in agriculture to around 3 percent.

In Ch'angning hsien, for hsien and commune run industries, labor took the main form of part-industrial and part-agricultural workers. Such workers represented over 60 percent of the total work force of hsien and commune run industries. These workers came under two different categories: one devoted mainly to industrial work and basically confined to hsien run factories and mines that produced regularly; another devoted mainly to agriculture and subject to transfer to factories and mines during the slack farming season and back to the teams during the busy farming season. Commune and brigade run industries drew on workers under the latter category as one source of labor. Such an approach has these advantages: the relative stability of the agricultural labor supply is assured, non-productive personnel and non-productive expenses in factories and mines are cut down, and help toward the cultivation of peasants' sense of organization and discipline is provided.

Work on Our Own Efforts and Refrain from Competing with Agriculture for Funds

Funds are obtained mainly from our own accumulation. We must resolutely oppose the erroneous method of reaching out to the upper levels and turning to the lower levels for funds. We must pay particular attention to doggedly following the people's commune's system of "ownership by the three levels with the team taken as the basis." In this regard, a typical example is provided by Pofang commune in the development of its industry. This commune was formerly very poor. For a long time it depended on state loans for agricultural production. It knew of no commune and brigade run industry. In 1965, it started to launch a glue-cement factory. Gradual expansion was followed by the steady accumulation of funds and the steady development of various small factories and mines. Now there were 43 such set-ups. Last year, total production value of commune and brigade run industries made up over 40 percent of the total industrial and agricultural output value. Apart from the settlement of previous agricultural loans, built in succession were eight agricultural machine-operated and electrical drainage and irrigation stations. Purchased were 156 sets of farm machines and tools of various types. Last year, grain output showed an increase of 50 percent compared with 1964 before the mushrooming of commune and brigade run industries.

In the distribution of profits, simultaneous attention was paid to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. After the deduction of stipulated profits surrendered to the upper levels, taxes, and such expenses as workers' wages, production management costs, and consumption of raw and other materials, most of the income from hsien and commune run industries went in support of agricultural production. The rest was then spent on industrial equipment, expanded reproduction or on the building of new factories and mines. Thus, not only was local industry developed but the workers' livelihood was taken care of. More important, the commune and brigades increased their income, consolidated the collective economy and achieved the aim of keeping industrial and mining enterprises, communes and brigades, workers and commune members all satisfied.

In financial management, the principle of running factories and mines industriously and thriftily was doggedly upheld. All non-productive expenses were cut down to a minimum. Shuik'oushan Sulphur Mine was an old mine operated by the hsien for many years. At present, over 90 percent of the workers of the whole mine still lived in "kan-ta-lei" (干打垒) style buildings. Last year, for lack of timber in opening a new shaft, the workers dismantled the old planks from the long discarded Lungwangshan Old Shaft one by one to build a 500-odd-meter long tunnel. Last year, they dug out over 6,000 tons of ore sand, an increase of 500 percent compared with 1970. Apart from surrendering profits to the state to the extent of over ¥10,000, they purchased over ¥20,000 worth of equipment to expand reproduction.

Draw on Locally Available Materials and Refrain from Competing with the State for Resources

To refrain from competing with the state for resources, the Party committee of the hsien constantly gave workers education in the whole-situation viewpoint and criticized the tendency toward departmentalism. Its approach to the matter was as follows: With priority support given to major industries and no damage done to the state's mine resources taken as a prerequisite, rational arrangements for the distribution of mine points were made, the areas of exploration defined and the items of mining fixed. A hsien-operated sulphur mine lay near the Shuik'oushan Mining Area. An old shaft of the mine happened to share the same vein of ore with the Shuik'oushan Mine. If mining was continued, the state's mining resources were bound to suffer. Those in charge took the initiative in abandoning the old shaft. A new one was built in another area.

Raw and other material industries were launched with vigor. Manganese ore resources were widely distributed over the hsien. The problem of competition with major industries for resources was not involved. The hsien Party committee energetically supported ch'ü and communes in organizing special mining teams to prospect for manganese ore. Now, in the whole hsien, there were a total of 45 ch'ü and commune operated small manganese ore mines. Coal and charcoal deposits in the hsien were also very rich. Apart from an emphasis on the proper handling of several coal mines, the hsien gave full play to the enthusiasm of communes and brigades in digging small coal pits. Forty percent of the communes now had small coal pits for themselves. Such an approach helped solve the problem of resources for industrial production in the hsien. It also made available "grain" supplies to major industries.

For some communes and brigades productive of a relatively large quantity of agricultural and subsidiary products, light industry, handicrafts and processing industry were developed with vigor. The problem of raw and other materials was solved locally. For Hochou ch'ü known for its large-scale production of mat straw, straw-mat factories were set up. For Yangch'üan, Yangt'ien and other areas where bamboos and trees thrived, bamboo and wood implements factories were established. With every commune and every brigade growing wheat in the whole hsien, wheat stalks were used

as raw material for a paper-making factory. An annual production of 1,190 tons of machine-made paper was achieved a year.

Through multiple utilization, the "wastes" of major industries were turned into a treasure for local industries. The ore dressing plant of the Shuik'oushan Mine had a large quantity of residue ore washed away along the K'angchia Creek all the year round. Not only were streams polluted but agriculture also suffered. The Sungpo town organized labor to dress ore during spare moments in between farm work. In one year and a half, over 1,100 tons of sulphur sand were reclaimed from ore-polluted water.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Northwest China Hsien Transforms Hilly Land

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 4, 1972)

careful investigations and study enabled the communist party committee of ningchiang county in shensi province to find ways to speed up the transformation of hilly land. the county has since 1971 opened 1.9 times as much rice paddies and terraced fields as in the 17 years preceding the cultural revolution. total grain output last year was 9.7 per cent over the good year of 1970. almost 20,000 hectares of land were afforested, and the number of pigs in stock is 80,000 more than 1970.

bordering on szechwan and kansu provinces, the hilly county has many rivers and a moderate climate, but grain output remained low before 1966, per-hectare yield averaging only 1.8 tons.

what was the reason? leading members of the county party committee went to communes and brigades to act as chairman mao teaches: "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history exclamation" they found that the main reason was that the enthusiasm of the masses had been held down by liu shao-chi's revisionist line. basic farm improvement and water conservancy works had not been undertaken and therefore the area was unable to resist natural disasters. the party committee decided to start with water conservation.

it popularized the experience of one brigade that had built a fairly big reservoir in 86 days in 1968 under the inspiration of chairman mao's call to learn from tachai.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and technicians pooled their wisdom and did the surveying and designing. then they went on to build five small reservoirs and ponds that hold 670,000 cubic metres of water and created about 7 hectares of rice fields. this raised rice output from 2.2 tons to 5.5 tons per hectare.

this was a great encouragement to the people of the whole county.

a big drive started in 1970, when the county built 20 small reservoirs and 142 ponds, which can hold 3.42 million cubic metres of water, and created 306 hectares of rice paddies.

through investigations the party committee found that five-sixths of the county's arable land spread on hills, mostly on slopes. this made irrigation difficult. the committee members led the people in terracing the slopes and improving the soil. they brought water uphill and turned dry land into paddy fields.

however, output did not go up quickly because the standing crops used to be damaged by excess water during

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the rainy season. to solve the problem, leading members of the party committee went to the shihlingtzu brigade which had done well. the deputy party branch secretary of the brigade had visited the tachai production brigade in 1967. when he came back, he urged the masses to deal with the problem and they found that they had not ploughed deep enough. he led the first production team in making contour terraces as the tachai people did. the result was good. the team reaped 4.5 tons of grain per hectare the following year, and in 1969 planted the fields to two successive crops, wheat and maize, and the average yield shot up to 7.6 tons per hectare.

the county party committee urged the whole county to learn from the brigade. as a result, the county last winter and this spring built 3,730 hectares of terraced and rice fields, twice the area planned for 1972.

the county also launched a drive to plant trees to protect the land against erosion. commune members were encouraged to grow trees around their homes.

the party committee called on the communes and brigades and every household to raise pigs. more than 97 per cent of the production teams of the county had pig farms by 1971. collectively-own pigs were 57 per cent more than 1970. over 95 per cent of the households were raising pigs themselves. the peasants raised twice as many pigs in 1971 as in 1970.

the county had applied twice as much manure this spring as in 1971's. as a result, the summer harvest gave 7 per cent more grain than in 1971. the autumn crops are growing well.

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INDUSTRY

North China Heavy Machinery Plant Turns Out New Products

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 4, 1972)

the taiyuan heavy machinery plant in north china's shansi province has turned out a number of new products.

among these is a 3,000-ton frame-type oil power press for automobile end beams. welded together, the press weighs 640-tons, is 15-metre high and has more than thirty thousand parts. it has a thousand oil, water and air tubes, ranging from ten-ton to pin-size ones. the workers produced the machine two months ahead of schedule thanks to their great enthusiasm for socialism.

the plant has also manufactured a large sophisticated horizontal hydraulic press. in the course of trial-production, leading members of the plant party committee went to workshops to solve problems on the spot. they

encouraged the workers to make technical innovations when the workers found out that they lacked a 28-metre-long lathe to process a huge part for the press. the workers succeeded with a 16-metre-long one.

the plant used to forge the guard ring, an important part of power generators, with a 3,000-ton hydraulic press. work efficiency was low. a worker-technician-cadre group adopted a new method of explosive forming to make the rings for 6,000-kw power generators. the products are up to standard and the cost is much less.

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RESIN PRODUCTION

Successful Scientific Experiments in East China Resin Factory

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 4, 1972)

scientific experiments by the wuxi resin factory in east china's kiangsu province have increased the varieties of its products from 30 to 57 in the past few years.

the factory has completed over 20 items of scientific research including a new method for producing polycarbonate, a recent advance in engineering thermoplastics which is known as a transparent metal. the technique of its synthesization is complicated. with the help of another plant, the factory made a breakthrough within three months, after doing 60 experiments.

mass scientific experiments started in the third workshop to change its out-moded processes and recover epichlorohydrin which was being wasted. scientific research done by a worker-cadre-technician group led to a new technological process which raised the recovery rate for epichlorohydrin more than 20 times. this is valued at nearly a million yuan each year. a factory-wide scientific experimental drive was touched off. doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind, the workers began to deal with the major and weak links in production as the subjects of their scientific research.

a few workers and technicians, led by a cadre of worker origin, carried out experiments to raise the low regeneration rate of molecular sieves in production of epoxy resin. the regeneration rate was raised threefold.

COTTON MILL

Northwest China Cotton Mill Trains More Young Workers of Hui, Han Nationality

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Aug. 5, 1972)

northwest china's modern cotton textile mill in the ningsia hui autonomous region is training more and more young people of hui and han nationality to become workers with political consciousness and professional skills.

set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mill in yinchuan is staffed by 1,600 people, 70 per cent of whom are young huis and hans.

the mill organizes mao tsetung thought study classes and sets aside time every week for them to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. all the young people have read "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "on contradiction", "on practice" and "serve the people".

the mill also invites veteran workers, poor peasants and veteran red armymen to report on their suffering in the old society in contrast to their present happy life, the glorious tradition of hard struggle of the red armymen and the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party. the aim is to heighten the consciousness of the young people of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. many made rapid progress. since 1970, more than 200 young workers have been admitted into the chinese communist youth league and 12 into the communist party of china.

the young workers are also given time to learn skills. old workers demonstrate and technical personnel teach them. the young people study very hard and many become skilled in a very short time. most of the workers in the spinning shop are young newcomers. helped by experienced workers, 90 per cent have become skilled.

the young workers are also organized to study the advanced experience of other factories. these factories do their part to train workers of minority nationality by having their best veteran workers to impart their fine ideas, style of work and advanced technique. a number of the young workers have gone to eight textile mills in peking, shenyang, changchun, harbin, sian and other cities. wen hsi-yang, a young worker of hui nationality who entered the mill in 1966, learned everything about spinning from installation to maintenance of looms. he is now leader of a repair group in the spinning workshop.

many young workers are in the technical innovations groups. a number of young workers, led by ma feng-hai, a veteran worker of hui nationality, made almost a dozen technical innovations in one month. the shuttleless rapier looms they converted from canvas weaving machines reduced labour intensity and raised per-unit output six times. now one worker can tend eight looms as against two in the past. quality has also improved.

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a number of young workers have been promoted to leading posts in the grassroots units thanks to their rapid political and technical progress. han yun-ping, a senior middle school graduate of hui nationality, who came to the mill in 1970, was promoted to a responsible post in the office of the mill's revolutionary committee not long ago. she said: "i owe my progress to the training given by the mill under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy toward the minority people. i'm determined to help build up our autonomous region."

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Unity Among Members of Sinkiang Multi-National Commune

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 5, 1972)

cadres and commune members of kazakh, uighur, sibo, han and hui nationalities of a people's commune in sinkiang learn from and help each other and cherish their profound revolutionary friendship.

the agricultural-pastoral aksu commune is in the fertile ili river valley of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china. the commune was hit by unusually heavy snowstorms in the spring of 1969, and several dozen households of kazakh herdsmen and some ten thousand animals were stranded in the mountains. the animals were threatened with starvation. led by the commune party committee, cadres and commune members of han, hui, sibo and uighur nationalities from 12 farming teams sent grain and fodder on pack animal to the stranded kazakh herdsmen. they had to remove snow to open a path on their way. after struggling for a dozen days and nights, they helped the kazakh herdsmen move all the animals to safety. they sheltered the pregnant and weak animals in their homes and took good care of them. the weak animals recovered their health and the young animals were delivered safely.

through their common struggle against snowstorms, the multi-national peasants and herdsmen strengthened their unity. the pastoral teams helped the agricultural ones raise draught animals and sent them manure. this raised farm output. total grain output of the commune last year was 3,700 tons and the output of oil-bearing seeds 230 tons, both all-time highs. the living standards of the people have improved. all families have ample grain, edible oil, meat and tea, and many of them have transistor radios, sewing machines, clocks or watches.

the aksu commune in the tienshan mountains is divided by a raging river and passage across the river was impossible during every high water season. during the cultural revolution, the commune revolutionary committee decided that a bridge should be built for the convenience of the commune members.

the people of various nationalities pooled their effort and wisdom so as to finish the bridge quickly. a 73-year-old hui mason, who had stopped quarrying stone for many

years, arrived at the construction site and offered to help. the masons elected him head of their group. they cut granite and laid the piers for the bridge. to provide timber, chiao feng, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee and secretary of the commune party committee, led experienced commune members in felling trees despite the bitter cold. cadres and commune members of uighur, kazakh and han nationalities waded the icy river to transport timber to the worksite. the bridge, more than 20 metres long, was named "unity bridge" when it was completed in may last year.

there are many instances showing how the multi-national people care for and help each other in daily life. when a hui woman suffered from intestinal obstruction and was in critical condition, the leader of her production team who is a kazakh immediately organized people to take her to hospital. when the patient needed a blood transfusion, commune members of different nationalities offered to be donors. a han barefoot woman doctor nursed her carefully for two weeks after the operation and the patient recovered quickly. local people often say: "in the past the reactionary kuomintang used to sow discord among different nationalities so as to maintain their rule. today the multi-national people are like one family under the party's leadership."

SPORTS

China's National Archery Exhibition Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1972)

two national archery records were broken at the national archery exhibition tournament which closed here today.

twenty-three-year-old new-comer han kuei-fang of liaoning province bettered the national records in the women's four-event single-round and double-round with 1,166 points and 2,293 points respectively.

men and women archers from inner mongolia, chinghai, shantung, fukien, liaoning, heilungkiang and peking took part in the tournament which started on august first. among them were well-known archers like li shu-lan, wujihche, han yu-lu and yuan sheng-tang as well as many promising new-comers.

the tournament was held in two stages, each with a single round of the men's 30, 50, 70, 90 metres and the women's 30, 50, 60, 70 metres.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Swimming Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1972)

the albanian swimming team led by banri axhemi left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

the team was given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, lin chen and li hsi-ling, as well as chinese coaches and swimmers.

present was jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here.

during its stay in china, the albanian team visited peking, wuhan, changsha and shanghai and had friendly contests with chinese swimmers. the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian College Students' Football Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1972)

a college students' football delegation from algeria led by mansouri slah arrived in peking by plane today for a friendship visit to china.

it was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the chinese football federation and other organizations concerned chao hsi-wu, hu li-peng, li pei-yi, hsin cheng and kuo lei, and chinese football coaches and players.

present was mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires a.i. of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Army Day Reception in Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, Aug. 3, 1972)

sung en-fan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, gave a reception here on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among more than 150 guests present at the reception were anton benya, president of the national council, ernst eugen veselsky, secretary of state of the chancellor's office, wilhelm korab, vice director of the presidential office, felix slavik, mayor of vienna, wolfgang schattenberg, chief of the press and information department, heinz weinberger, vice director of the protocol, of the foreign ministry, high-ranking officers ignaz reichel, walter muehlbacher and alois nitsch, and other senior officers and officials.

bruno pittermann, former chancellor who is chairman of the austrian research institute on china, and other austrian friends from the press, business and other circles also attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in austria were also present.

present also were patriotic overseas chinese in austria.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1972)

chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi gave a reception in brussels on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a brussels report.

among more than 200 guests present at the reception were lieutenant-general albert blondiau, chief of the military household of the belgian king; lieutenant-general breck, commander of the force of home defence and first district; lieutenant-general deneve, commander of the gendarmerie; gem lemaire and gem verlooy, deputy chiefs of the general staff; a. sellier, deputy general director of the administration department, and rittweger de moore, deputy chief of the protocol of the foreign ministry.

also present were rene dekkers, chairman, and jean ninon, vice-chairman, of the belgium-china association, as well as people of various circles and patriotic chinese residents.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries in belgium were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and was rounded off with the chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Ambassador to Britain Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English London, Aug. 3, 1972)

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, gave a reception at the embassy on august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 300 guests present were john dawts, british secretary of state for trade and industry, richard wood, minister for overseas development of the foreign and commonwealth office, anthony kershaw, parliamentary under-secretary of state of the foreign and commonwealth office, geoffrey johnson smith, parliamentary under-secretary of state of the ministry of defence, sir arthur drew, second permanent under-secretary of state of the ministry of defence, i.r. cambell, air vice-marshal of the royal air force, lord limerick, parliamentary under-secretary of state of the department of trade and industry, and other government officials.

herald wilson, leader of the british labour party, denis healey, finance spokesman of the shadow cabinet of the labour party, a.d. doods-parker, member of the conservative parliamentary foreign and commonwealth affairs committee, and some other conservative and labour members of parliament attended the reception.

present at the reception were also reg birch, chairman of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), and other leaders of the party.

a number of friends and chinese residents in britain were also present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries here were also present.

an atmosphere of friendship prevailed at the reception.

British Professors Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1972)

dorothy mary hodgkin, professor of oxford university and biologist, and her husband professor thomas hodgkin arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the academy of sciences of china.

present at the airport to greet the guests were leading members of departments concerned under the chinese academy of sciences and scientists shih ju-wei, liu kuei-wu, chu yung-hsing, liang tung-tsai and chiao kuo-cheng.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Aug. 3, 1972)

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada, gave a reception here on the evening of july 31 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by lieutenant-general laubman, vice-admiral h.a. porter, major general d.r. adamson, major general r.a. reid, j.g.h. halstead, assistant under-secretary of the department of external affairs, and other high-ranking officers and senior officials of the canadian government.

present also were hazen sise, chairman of the bethune memorial committee, mr. william w. small, vice-president of york university and chairman of the canada-china friendship association in toronto, and other canadian friends and representatives of chinese residents in canada.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries here also attended.

shao yu, head of the chinese delegation for the paintings, arts and handicrafts exhibition, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

a chinese film, the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl", was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Concludes Visit to Cuba

(NCNA-English Havana, Aug. 3, 1972)

the chinese volleyball delegation, with liu ping-chen as leader and liu ching-sheng as deputy leader, wound up its friendly visit to cuba and left here by air today for lima.

it was seen off at the airport by mario rodriguez escalona, deputy director of the international relations department of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation (inder).

also present at the airport was lu chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cuba.

mario rodriguez escalona and etjuan jose diaz del real, deputy directors of the international relations department of the inder, and eliseo acosta, president of the volleyball federation of cuba, gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening for the delegation.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Denmark Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Aug. 3, 1972)

chang ke-jen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in denmark, gave a reception on august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a copenhagen report.

among more than 300 guests present at the reception were major general n. holst-sorrensen, chief of the danish royal air force; major general d.a. weith-knudsen, garrison commander of copenhagen; troels oldenburg, head of the political legal service, g.f.k. harnoff, director of the protocol, and per groot, director of the department of commerce, of the foreign ministry; and other danish officers and government officials.

present also were gustav pedersen, former chairman of the danish parliament; knud thomsen, former minister of commerce; poul hansen, president of the danish association for cultural relations with china; and a great number of prominent social figures and friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of many countries in denmark were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Finland Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1972)

liu hsu-chi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in finland, held a reception in helsinki on the evening of august 1 in warm celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from helsinki.

among the more than 270 guests present at the reception were j. linnamo, finnish acting minister of foreign affairs and minister of foreign commerce; m. viitanen, minister of the interior; lieutenant general l. sutela, acting commander-in-chief and chief of the general staff of the defence forces; lieutenant general o. ylirisku, commander of the frontier forces; vice admiral j. pirhonen, navy commander; major general k. sarmanne, director of the administrative office of the finnish defence forces; e. niskanen, first vice-speaker of the parliament; k. pitsinki, governor of uusimaa province; t. aura, burgomaster of helsinki; m. tuovinen, director of the political department of the foreign ministry; and friends from the finnish political, industrial, commercial and cultural circles.

present at the reception were also matti kajantie, chairman, vago rateni rasanen and t. huotari, vice-chairmen, of the finland-china society, and a leading member of the executive committee of the helsinki marxist-leninist association. diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries in finland also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Military Attache in France Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Aug. 3, 1972)

fang wen, military attache of the chinese embassy in france, gave a reception at the embassy on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the over 600 guests present at the reception were lieutenant general georges philibert, assistant chief of staff of the french army, major general boscals de reals, director of the information division of the general staff of the armed forces, rear-admiral jean tardy, vice chief of staff of the armed forces, rear-admiral andre wolff, vice naval chief of staff, rear-admiral jean lannuzel, vice naval chief of staff,

rear-admiral philippe de gaulle, and other high-ranking officers and government officials.

present at the reception were nguyen minh vy, deputy head of the delegation of the government of the d.r.v.n. to the paris conference on viet nam, nguyen van tien, deputy head of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n. to the paris conference on viet nam, prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of samdech norodom sihanouk head of state of cambodia, who is now in paris, and former prime minister of thailand pridi banomyong. diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries here were also present.

huang chen, chinese ambassador to france, attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Military Attache in Hungary Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Budapest, Aug. 4, 1972)

su huo-ta, military attache of the chinese embassy in hungary, gave a reception here on the evening of july 31 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were major general remenyi gyula and colonel morocz lajos, deputy chiefs of general staff of the hungarian people's army, major general dekany laszlo, deputy head of the general logistics department, major general pesti endre, commander of the budapest garrison, major general horvath jaros, head of the military engineering and technical institute, and colonel tolgyes erno, director of foreign section of the ministry of national defence.

kadas istvan, director of the no. 4 region of the ministry of foreign affairs, was also present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries here were present.

cheng shao-liang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in hungary, was present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Aug. 3, 1972)

hsu chuan-ching, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 320 guests present were mario pedini, under-secretary of the foreign ministry, giulio orlando, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign trade, generals amato amati, giulio cessare graziani and renzo marches, mayor cletio darida of rome, and other high-ranking officers and government officials.

present also were leading figures of friendly organizations, friends of various circles and chinese residents in italy.

foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches in rome also attended.

folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Gives Performance in Nagoya, Japan

(NCNA-English Nagoya, Aug. 3, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china gave a performance at the aichi prefectural stadium, nagoya city, yesterday evening with a programme including "the yellow river" -- concerto for piano and orchestra, selected scenes from the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and "the red detachment of women", and other music and dance items. the performance won warm applause from an audience of more than 4,000.

present at the performance were governor of aichi prefecture mikine kuwahara and his wife, governor of gifu prefecture saburo hirano and his wife, and chairman of the nagoya chamber of commerce and industry motoo tsuchikawa.

present also were members of the japanese house of representatives isamu akamatsu, koshiro ishida, chuji kuno, kunihiko shibuya and kanju sato, as well as bon shiraishi, kenichi hasegawa and mikiko matsuyama who came here specially from tokyo.

present also at the performance were suzuko goto, wife of the late mr. koji goto, ryusaku watanabe, kentaro takaki, otozo kawasaki, ichiro yasutake, hideo ueda, rinji miyaishi, atsushi goto and haruko goto.

kwak chol sam and kam u yong, vice-chairmen of the aichi prefectural branch of the general association of korean residents in japan, attended the performance.

present also were feng kuei-yuan, chairman, changliao fu-nan, ting hsiu-shan, kuo cheng-fu and yang ho-kun, vice-chairmen, of the aichi prefectural federation of chinese residents.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, was also present.

a streamer bearing in red characters the slogan "long live the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples" was placed on the newly decorated stage in the stadium.

the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" won prolonged stormy applause.

when five chinese dancers wearing japanese peasant costumes performed the "hanagasa-odori" dance and six others dressing as japanese fishermen performed the "soranbushi" dance, the audience clapped their hands in rhythm with the music and the whole stadium was in a rupture of joy.

an atmosphere of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples prevailed throughout the three-hour performance.

at the end of the performance, the slogan "long live the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples" was projected on the backdrop. amid prolonged stormy applause, japanese friends presented bouquets to the chinese actors and actresses.

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yesterday afternoon, sun ping-hua, leader, tsung hsiu-jung, deputy leader, and some members, of the shanghai dance drama troupe attended a big cocktail party at the nagoya international hotel jointly given by the aichi prefectural congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, the aichi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the tokai bureau of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, the national council for normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations and the aichi prefectural assembly members council for promoting japan-china friendship.

among the 500 people attending the party were the governor of aichi prefecture, the governor of gifu prefecture, friends in the political and economic circles and in the movement for japan-china friendship and trade, as well as responsible members of the aichi prefectural branch of the general association of korean residents in japan and the aichi prefectural federation of chinese residents.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, attended the party.

hosts and guests at the party frequently toasted to the development of japan-china friendship and the success of the performances of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china.

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china arrived in nagoya from osaka by car on august 1. more than 200 japanese friends of various circles gave the troupe a rousing welcome in front of the hotel where it is staying.

Shanghai Junior Football Team Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 4, 1972)

a shanghai junior football team led by chang chen-ya, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation, today left here for a friendly visit to japan.

the team was given a warm send-off by chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries tsai chun-fan, chao chin-ching and yuan tung-lin, as well as shanghai sportsmen.

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CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1972)

the delegation of the lao patriotic front with nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, as its leader and thao mun, member of the central committee of the front, as its deputy leader, arrived here by air today on its way home and will continue its friendly visit to china.

the guests were welcomed at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned, including shen chien, yuan hua-ping, mao pao-chung and hsiao huang.

present at the airport were general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and foreign diplomatic envoys to china.

CHINA AND MALTA

Prime Minister Mintoff and His Wife Fete Chinese Ambassador to Malta

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1972)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff and his wife gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of liu pu, ambassador of the people's republic of china to malta, according to a valletta report.

the hosts and guests had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Minister Receives Chinese Public Health and Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 4, 1972)

mauritanian minister of health and social affairs abdallahi ould bah received the visiting chinese public health and friendship delegation led by chu chao here today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were madame sall nee tokossel sy, secretary-general of the ministry of health and social affairs, and moulaye abdel moumine, director of the public health department of the ministry.

present also were chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu and leader of the chinese medical team working in mauritania chao kuo-tung.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to mauritania.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Visiting Group of Mexican Association for Friendship with People's China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1972)

the visiting friendship group of the mexican association for friendship with people's china led by maria elena torres, executive member and secretary-general of the association, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for kwangchow by air today before going home.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations yueh tai-heng, hsi chen-huan, peng yao-ming and chu kun.

victor manuel reyes marinez, vice-president of the association, and his wife, and hilda barocio guajardo, executive member and treasurer of the association, and her daughter are continuing their visit in china.

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CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Gives Farewell Reception

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 4, 1972)

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse who is leaving his post for home gave a farewell reception here yesterday evening.

his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah deva and her royal highness princess rama rajya laxmi deva rana attended the reception.

among the 400 guests present were nepalese prime minister kirtinidhi bista, chief justice ratna bahadur bista, nagendra prasad rijal, chairman of the national panchayat, rudra prasad giri, minister without portfolios, chaturbhuj prasad singh, minister of commerce and industry and communications, rabindra nath sharma, minister of general administration water and power, law and justice, jog mehar shrestha, minister of home, panchayat and land reform, prayag raj singh suwal, minister of works, transport and health, hari bahadur basnet, minister of forest, agriculture and food, ranganath sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the state council, former prime ministers tanka prasad acharya, surya bahadur thapa, tulsi giri and bishwa bandhu thapa, other state ministers and assistant ministers, members of the national panchayat and high-ranking officials of the royal palace and the government.

present also were general singha bahadur basnyet, commander-in-chief of the royal nepal army, lieutenant general gung shumsher, chief of general staff, and other high-ranking officers of the royal nepal army and the police.

present also were proona bahadur m.a., chairman of the nepal-china friendship association, and bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association, and other prominent figures.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in nepal also attended.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim in Netherlands Holds Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1972)

li mao-tai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the netherlands, gave a reception in the hague on august 1 in warm celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from the hague.

among the more than 250 guests present at the reception were westerterp, state secretary for foreign affairs of the netherlands, a. vanes, state secretary for defence, schiff, general secretary, and van lynden, general director of political affairs, of the foreign ministry, v.g.m. marijnen, burgomaster of the hague, and k. staab, burgomaster of wassenaar.

also present at the reception were vice admiral e. roest, chief of naval staff, major general jonkheer r. h. boreel, deputy chief of general staff, major general knoop, deputy chief of air staff, and other high-ranking officers of the netherlands.

foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches to the country also attended the reception.

representatives of overseas chinese residing in the netherlands and captains and political commissars of the chinese vessels "xinghuo", "xuchang" and "liming" were also present.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 5, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chi yu-hua as leader and kuan hui-kuang as deputy leader left here by train today after concluding a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

among the several hundred people warmly seeing the delegation off at the station were li chan son, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, pae myong gyu, chairman of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea and korean table tennis players and young students.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present at the station.

during its stay in korea, the delegation visited mangyongdae, former residence of the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung. they also visited the exhibition room for revolutionary exploits of mangyongdae and toured the city of wonsan. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

the sportsmen of china and korea had two friendly competitions in pyongyang. they practised and learned from each other, and further enhanced their friendship.

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CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ambassador to Norway Holds Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1972)

hao ten-ching, chinese ambassador to norway, held a reception on july 31 on oslo in warm celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from oslo.

trygve bratteli, prime minister of the kingdom of norway, attended the reception.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were andreas cappelen, minister for foreign affairs, ragnar christiansen, minister for finance, and other government officials.

present also at the reception were brynjulf bull, mayor of oslo, representatives from the three services of norway and friends of various circles of the country.

magnar husby, chairman of the norway-china friendship association, attended the reception.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries also attended.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Army Day Marked in Democratic Yemen

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 3, 1972)

the ministry of national defence of the people's democratic republic of yemen held a gathering at the aden military academy yesterday afternoon to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the gathering were major ahmed saleh abdu, chief of general staff of the armed forces, major ahmed salem ubaid, commandant of the aden military academy, as well as more than 1,000 officers and men from the army, people's force and the military academy.

sun jen-lun, military attache of the chinese embassy here, was present.

major ubaid and the chinese military attache spoke at the gathering.

major ubaid, in the name of all officers and men of the armed forces of democratic yemen, expressed congratulations on the brilliant festival of the chinese people's liberation army. he paid tribute to the victories it has won and the great role it has played, under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung, in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for the safeguarding of the chinese revolution and socialist construction.

military attache sun jen-lun gave an account of the brilliant course traversed by the chinese people's liberation army under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. he praised the democratic yemeni armed forces for their continuous development and growth in strength and wished them new successive victories.

the gathering proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. "shachiapang", a chinese film of revolutionary peking opera on contemporary theme was shown at the gathering.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Arrives in Peru

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 3, 1972)

a chinese volleyball delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit. the delegation is led by liu ping-chen with liu ching-sheng as deputy leader.

it was welcomed at the airport by colonel jorge puente baldwin, president of the peruvian volleyball association, and representatives of peruvian volleyball players and chinese residents in peru.

also present at the airport was wang yen-chang, counsellor of the chinese embassy in peru.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Military Attache in Warsaw Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Aug. 4, 1972)

tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy in poland, gave a reception at the embassy on the evening of july 31 in warm celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among more than 200 guests present at the reception were lieutenant general j. urbanowicz, standing vice-minister of the polish ministry of defence lieutenant general f. ksiezarczyk, chairman of the general council of the polish disabled armymen federation; major general w. barcikowski, director of the health department of the ministry of defence; major general j. dziadura, chief of the general staff of the warsaw military area; major general w. jagiello, director of the polish air club; colonel s. piwacinski, deputy commander of the warsaw city garrison; colonel a. wojtowicz, vice-director of the foreign affairs department under the general staff of the polish people's army; zpanowsky, vice-director of the second department of the ministry of foreign affairs; other polish military officers and government officials, as well as friendly personages.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to poland were also present.

chinese ambassador to poland liu shu-ching was present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

on july 24, military attache tieh lei gave a film reception to mark the army day, at which the chinese colour film of revolutionary modern ballet "the white-haired girl" was shown.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leader Receives Chinese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 3, 1972)

comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, received and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with all members of the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry.

present on the occasion were angelo miculescu, minister, and gheorghe moldovan, deputy minister, of agriculture, food industry and water conservancy.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

during their visit to constanta and brasov counties on july 29 and 31, all members of the chinese delegation were received respectively by vasile vilcu, member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee, first secretary of the party's constanta county committee and chairman of the county people's council; and constantin dragan, member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee, first secretary of the party's brasov county committee and chairman of the county people's council.

on july 26 and 27, minister angelo miculescu and minister of forestry economy and building materials vasile patilinet met respectively all members of the delegation.

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Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Receives Chinese Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 4, 1972)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, received the visiting chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, and had a friendly and cordial conversation with them this morning.

present on the occasion was angelo miculescu, minister of agriculture, food industry and water conservancy of romania.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

Romanian National Women's Basketball Team Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 5, 1972)

the national women's basketball team of romania led by alexandru nogos wound up its friendly visit here and left for peking by air this evening.

the team arrived in shanghai from nanking on the afternoon of august 3. that evening, the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of all members of the team. it held a ceremony the following evening to welcome the romanian women basketballers. after the ceremony, the romanian women's basketball team played the shanghai women's team in a friendly match. attending the ceremony and watching the match were wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and tsai chun-fan, leading member of the shanghai physical culture and sports commission.

the spectators warmly applauded the players of the two countries for their fine sportsmanship and good skill. the shanghai team won 77:69.

the romanian basketball team went sightseeing in the city.

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CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1972)

peking, august 5, 1972 (hsinhua) -- prime minister abdou diouf of the republic of senegal received on august 3 wang chin-chuan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of senegal, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a dakar report.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Vietnamese People's Fresh Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1972)

the following is the full text of today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "warmly acclaim the vietnamese people's fresh victory":

the heroic south vietnamese people and armed forces have won fresh brilliant victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in the four months since the end of march, they have launched a sustained and vigorous offensive against the enemy on the various battlefields from quang tri-thua thien to the mekong river delta, wiping out a large number of enemy troops, capturing many strongholds and liberating vast tracts of land. this is a telling blow to the war "vietnamization" policy of u.s. imperialism and a great inspiration to the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the happy tidings brought elation to the people. the chinese people warmly congratulate their vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

in order to check the victorious offensive of the south vietnamese people and armed forces, u.s. imperialism has escalated the war by various means. it sent vietnamese puppet troops to launch many counter-attacks in an attempt to retrieve its failure. with an unprecedented concentration of air and naval forces, it wantonly bombed north viet nam, mined and blockaded her ports, and even bombed her dams and dykes. these acts have aroused the strong resistance of the vietnamese people and the universal indignation of the world people. the foreign ministry of the republic of south viet nam and the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam issued statements on july 30 and 31 respectively, once again condemning the war crimes of u.s. imperialism. the chinese government and people resolutely support this.

the heroic vietnamese people are indomitable. in the last four months the patriotic armed forces and people in south viet nam have fought heroically, advancing wave upon wave. with great wrath and hatred for the common enemy, the armed forces and people in north viet nam met the enemy aircraft with deadly fire, fully displaying their heroic resolve to fight and win. in close unity with the cambodian and lao peoples and after a long and most arduous struggle, the vietnamese people have won brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and brought about an excellent situation. their fresh victories have turned the situation on the viet nam battlefield still more favourable to the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples and unfavourable to the u.s. aggressors. it is sheer day-dreaming for u.s. imperialism to try to subdue the vietnamese people by means of war. it is bound to meet with a defeat still more disastrous if it continues its desperate struggle by embarking on war adventure. the u.s. government must stop all its aggressive acts against viet nam immediately, withdraw from south viet nam all the u.s. armed forces and those of the countries tailing after it, and seriously negotiate on the basis of the fair and reasonable seven-point proposal and the elaboration on two points of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam so as to settle the viet nam question.

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CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Aug. 3, 1972)

military attache of the chinese embassy in sweden, wang yung-cheng, gave a reception at the embassy on the evening of july 31 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

attending the reception were lieutenant general c. almgren, commander of the swedish royal army, major general r.g. skold, minister of the logistics department, some other swedish officers, government officials and friendly personages from the journalist, cultural, industrial and commercial circles.

present also were kurt lundgren and sigyn meder, leading members of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden, and mrs. cecillia jansson, gerhard hultcrantz and staffan selamder, leading members of the swedish-chinese friendship association.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries here were also present.

wang lu-ming, chinese ambassador to sweden, was also present.

a total of over 230 people attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Berne

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 3, 1972)

wang feng-lin, military attache of the chinese embassy in switzerland, gave a reception in berne on july 28 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 380 guests present were divisional colonel carl weidenmann, deputy chief of general staff for intelligence and security, divisional colonels ernst honegger, kurt nickenmann and kurt bolliger, leading officers of other military departments, philippe clerc, vice director of the general office of the federal military department, jean-pierre ritter, head of the international public law service of the federal political department, and other government officials.

leon bouffard, president of the society for understanding china in geneva, max blum, chairman of the people and culture association in geneva, francois jaquet, president of the society for understanding china in la chaux-de-fonds, niels dahlmann, vice-president of the economic commission of the belgium-china association, and other friendly personages were also present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of foreign countries also attended.

present also was chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland.

photoes under the title "commemorate the chinese p.l.a. 45th anniversary" were on display.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND UN

Director General of World Health Organization Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1972)

hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. marcolino gomes candau, director general of the world health organization, mr. francisco j. dy, director for the western pacific of the w.h.o., and mrs. warner, assistant to the director general.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of the health circles of the capital including ling ching, huang hu, wu chieh-ping, lin chiao-chih, wang kang-chiu, yang ching-hsiu and wu ying-kai.

dr. marcolino gomes candau and the other guests arrived in peking by air today on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

CHINA AND US

Leader of American Young People's Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1972)

mrs. carmelita hinton, american friendly personage and leader of the american young people's group wound up her friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

she was seen off at the airport by leading members and staff members of chinese organizations chu chin-tung, pan chen-kao, lin chen, wang hsi, wang shu-ching, yao ching-lin, han hsin, liu chi-tung and chao yin-pao, as well as mrs. hinton's relatives erwin engst and joan hinton.

earlier, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the bureau of foreign experts affairs met and feted mrs. hinton. they had a heart-warming and friendly conversation.

mrs. hinton arrived in china on september 29, 1971 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. during her stay in china, she visited hangchow, shanghai, nanking, wuhsi, shashihyu, yenan, tachai and saw the red flag canal.

members of the group have left for home.

Leader of Group of Chinese-Born American Scholars Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1972)

chih kung jen, leader of the group of chinese-born american scholars, vice-chairman of the applied physics laboratory research center of johns hopkins university and professor of microwave physics, and his wife left here today on a visit to southern china.

they were seen off at the railway station by chou pei-yuan, tao pao-kai, pan chun, li kuang-tse, wang ti-cheng and hung chao-sheng.

other members of the group left for the united states earlier.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

August 17, 1972 No. 5197

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION OF TEACHING

Effectively Strengthen Party Committee Leadership Over the Revolution in the Realm of Teaching

by

CCP Committee of Educational Bureau of Tientsin

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 3, 1972)

Pushed forward by the movement of education in ideology and political line and criticize-revisionism and rectification of style, educational revolution in secondary and primary schools in Tientsin is gradually penetrating into the realm of teaching. In response to this new situation and continuing to take the two-line struggle as the key link, the Party organizations on the secondary and primary educational front of our city have strengthened their leadership over the revolution in the realm of teaching and further pushed forward the development of the educational revolution in secondary and primary schools.

Put the Revolution in the Realm of Teaching on the Agenda of the Party Committee

Why must the Party committee grasp the revolution in the realm of teaching and attach importance to its leadership over teaching work? At first our understanding of the matter was not quite clear. The general view of the Party organizations of the educational agencies and schools of the city and the various wards was this: The task of the Party organizations was to grasp political movement, and everything would be all right if they grasped the ideological and political work well; but teaching reform was professional work and was the business of the educational revolution groups and the teachers. Some comrades also thought that "It is safe to grasp

politics, but dangerous to grasp teaching." They feared that they might repeat the mistake of "putting professionalism in command" and "intellectual culture first," and so turned politics and teaching into opposites. As a result, teaching work was for some time not placed on the agenda of important business of the Party and grasping of teaching was sometimes tight and sometimes slack, so that many problems were not solved in time.

On two occasions we conducted open-door rectification and widely urged the masses to make suggestions to us. The broad masses of cadres and teachers sharply criticized us for not having grasped teaching work and the revolution in the realm of teaching. We conducted an investigation on the situation of educational revolution in secondary and primary schools. A mass of facts enabled us to realize that, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and relying on the broad masses of revolutionary teachers, students and employees, educational revolution in our city had made great achievements, but that as a result of serious interference and sabotage by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education and guidelines were not implemented in their entirety, and in particular, the quality of teaching could not meet the needs of the three major revolutionary movements.

In relation to the reality of educational revolution, we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's instruction: "Our educational guideline should enable those who receive education to develop morally, intellectually, and physically, and so become cultured workers with socialist consciousness." Our socialist revolution and construction urgently needs such workers. If the Party committee does not grasp the revolution in the realm of teaching and strive to improve the quality of teaching, the growth of the successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution will be seriously impeded and education will not be able to serve proletarian politics well.

Teaching activity is the largest activity in school, and the old ideas of the teachers and ideological problems of the students are often revealed through teaching practice. Therefore, ideological-political work in school must not only proceed around the Party's central tasks at various times, but also penetrate deep into the realm of teaching. If ideological-political work is not combined with teaching activity in school, it will depart from reality and will not be able to play its due role of commander and guarantor of teaching work. It is completely wrong to sever ideological-political leadership from teaching work and to oppose one to the other.

With understanding raised to a higher level, the Party organizations at all levels on the secondary and primary educational fronts of our city have put revolution in the realm of teaching on the agenda of important business. Analyses and studies are made at specified times and concrete measures for improving teaching work are formulated. The principal responsible comrades of the ward-level cultural-educational bureaus and many of the Party organizations of schools go deep into the basic level and the first line of teaching to take part in the preparation of lessons, listen to lessons, give lessons, take part in activities of teaching reform practice, foster models, sum up experience, and discover in time and help solve problems that crop up in teaching.

Give Line Education Deep in the Realm of Teaching

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Having studied this instruction of Chairman Mao in relation to reality, we realize that to carry out revolution in the realm of teaching successfully and improve the quality of teaching, it is necessary to give line education deep in the realm of teaching.

The Party organizations of the educational agencies of the city and its wards have held study classes on many occasions for the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party branches of all schools, to give them line education together. They are organized to study in earnest the Party's basic line for the historical phase of socialism as well as its educational line, and to expose and criticize in a concentrated manner the interference and sabotage by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line.

The many facts brought to light by all show that the two-line struggle on the educational front is exceedingly complex and acute, that the revisionist educational line of "three separation" is not yet criticized deeply and thoroughly enough, that the content, guideline, and method of teaching must continue to be reformed, and that it is absolutely impermissible to slacken our fighting will. The damage done in the past few years to the educational front by the formally "Left" but essentially Right revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type has been very serious. Under the banner of "highlighting politics," they peddled bourgeois politics, freely indulged in formalism, and placed politics and professional work in opposite positions, causing many schools to slacken the teaching of cultural and scientific knowledge and at the same time weakening ideological-political work.

They vigorously advocated such reactionary fallacies as "Learn what is urgently needed first" and "Learn in order to produce immediate results," and freely indulged in pragmatism, so as to undermine the dialectical relationship of unity between theory and practice and between "Making study the principal concern" and "also learning other things," causing many schools to abandon political theory in their political course and neglect systematic teaching of knowledge in their cultural courses, and giving rise to an erroneous tendency to substitute practical work for study and "also learning other things" for "making study the principal concern."

They negated everything, freely indulged in nihilism, totally rejected the outstanding cultural legacy of ancient times and foreign countries, and abolished rational regulations and systems, so that serious anarchical phenomena appeared for some time in educational administration and even in teaching work in many schools.

In the course of giving line education, the necessity of conscientious reading and study and of grasping the weapon of revolutionary mass criticism is stressed. It is also stressed that leadership cadres must take the lead in making exposures, in making criticism, and in making themselves

a target of criticism, so as to dispel with practical action the misgivings of some comrades, and so that they may speak without reserve and direct their spearhead at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Meanwhile, these leading cadres must earnestly sum up their own experience and lessons learned in the two-line struggle, so as to really attain the object of increasing their consciousness of line struggle.

On the basis of heightened understanding, they have, in close relation to the reality of educational revolution, clearly drawn a line of demarcation between the two lines of education in respect of several principal questions: the demarcation line separating "Making study the principal concern" and improving the quality of teaching from "intellectual development first"; that separating study of teaching for the revolution and practicing of basic techniques from "putting professionalism in command" and "individualistic effort"; that separating resolute placing of proletarian politics in command from formalism; that separating resolute learning of other things from substitution of practical work for study; that separating the strengthening of teaching of essential basic knowledge from the divorcement of theory from practice; that separating the promotion of the teacher's role and imposing of strict demands on the student from "the teacher is the center" and exercise of "control, restriction, and oppression" of students; that separating the essential classroom teaching from "The classroom is the center"; that separating "The ancients serve the modern" and "The foreign serve the Chinese" from revering of the ancient to the neglect of the modern and adoration of and fawning on foreigners; that separating attention to the age characteristics of young people and children from "the fostering of seedlings of revisionism"; etc.

After the conclusion of the study classes the Party branches of all schools have been carrying out line education deep among the masses in close relation to the reality of their own teaching reform. Thanks to the importance attached to the work by the Party branches and the initiative of the leadership cadres, who insist on arming and mobilizing the masses with the Party's policies and carry out meticulous ideological and political work, most of the schools are conducting their revolutionary mass criticism in a lively and brisk manner.

The leadership cadres of some of the schools also go deep into the curriculum group, and, together with the revolutionary teachers and students, conduct line education by grasping the special contradictions and principal problems of teaching of all courses of study, help the teachers deal correctly with some relationships and demarcations of the teaching of various courses, carry out repeated practice in distinguishing the two lines of education, continue to demarcate clearly the two lines in the practice of teaching reform, and ceaselessly sum up and popularize some experience in teaching reform.

As the cadres and teachers have raised their consciousness of line struggle and initially made clear the right and wrong in some questions of principle in teaching reform, paid attention to enabling students to gain

moral, intellectual, and physical development, and combined "making study the principal concern" with "also learning other things," classroom teaching and book knowledge with social practice, and the teachers' enthusiasm of teaching for the sake of the revolution with that of students in learning for the sake of the revolution, the Party's educational guidelines are further implemented practically in many schools.

The broad masses of teachers have overcome their erroneous tendency of not daring to grasp the teaching of basic knowledge, not daring to study the work of teaching, and not daring to impose strict demands on the students. They earnestly reform the content and method of teaching, strengthen the teaching of basic knowledge and training in basic skills under the premise of resolutely putting proletarian politics in command, conscientiously prepare their lessons and deliver their lessons, correct the students' exercises, and carry out out-of-class tutoring, further improving the quality of teaching.

Rouse the Revolutionary Activism of the Teachers With the Party's Policy

Total understanding and execution of the Party's policy of uniting with, educating, and remolding intellectuals and full mobilization of the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of teachers is a highly important condition for properly conducting revolution in the realm of teaching and improving the quality of teaching.

"In order to remold, it is first necessary to unite." We organize members of the Party branches of the schools to study earnestly Chairman Mao's writings concerning the question of intellectuals, severely criticize the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the Party's policy toward intellectuals, and make a class, historical, and dialectical analysis of the condition of the secondary and primary school teachers of our city. We realize that an overwhelming majority of the broad masses of secondary and primary school teachers of our city, being fostered and educated by the Party and having experienced successive political movements, are good or relatively good and are willing to be and can be remolded. A number of activists who are determined to carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end have already emerged from them.

In the great majority of secondary and primary schools in the city the two different categories of contradiction are correctly treated and the teachers are properly assigned work. All those involved in contradictions between the enemy and ourselves but are to be dealt with as if they were contradictions among the people are being correctly and strictly dealt with according to contradictions of the latter category, and they will continue to be examined, educated, and remolded while they were being employed. Most of the teachers are posted on the first line of teaching. A number of those who are good ideologically and politically and who have attained a certain degree of professional proficiency are doing leadership work as heads of class and study course groups or in leadership posts in the schools.

It is not enough for the leadership cadres alone to know how to implement earnestly the Party's policy toward intellectuals and correctly deal with teachers. The broad masses must also be made to know that. Many schools are giving the students policy education, urging the students to show respect for their teachers' labor and accept the correct education given them by their teachers. We have propagandized throughout the city the advanced deeds of Comrade Hsiang Wen-hai, a good cadre and member of the Party and a good teacher of the people, greatly inspiring and educating the broad masses of teachers and changing the mistaken views of many people on the work of teachers.

Most of the veteran teachers are professionally expert in certain fields and have a rich store of both positive and negative experience. Full exploitation of their revolutionary activism will be a great help to the successful prosecution of the revolution in the realm of teaching. Many comrades among them, because they came from exploiting class families or have made this or that kind of mistake, are often excessively cautious in their educational or teaching work, being unwilling to assume responsibility boldly. The Party branches of many schools are repeatedly propagandizing among them the Party's class line and policy which "though recognizing the doctrine of family background, does not regard it as the sole criterion but places emphasis on an individual's political performance." These Party branches help the teachers to unravel their ideological tangles and increase their confidence, so they may advance ceaselessly. Meanwhile, they encourage the teachers to carry out practice of teaching reform boldly and support them in their effort to improve teaching work.

In the course of their ideological remolding, the teachers have suffered from certain relapses and revealed some old ideas in their teaching practice. However, that is only normal. In compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "Ideological remolding is long-term, patient, meticulous work," we firmly insist on sticking to the guideline of boldly employing those teachers even when they are suffering from a relapse during their ideological remolding, dealing with them according to the formula of "unity--criticism--unity," and carrying out careful ideological educational work on them.

Lack of professional knowledge and a low level of teaching skill will necessarily bring many difficulties to the work of revolution in the realm of teaching and the improvement of the quality of teaching. We require teachers to emulate Comrade Norman Bethune in acquiring a "great sense of responsibility in their work" and "constantly perfecting their skill." We encourage them to study their profession actively for the sake of the revolution. Normal schools and teachers' training classes are established in the municipality, its various wards, and in some schools. Many schools have also organized lectures on special subjects, compiled reference materials for teachers, and launched teaching research activities of various forms. Care is taken to give free play to the professional expertise of the veteran teachers in certain fields. Veteran teachers are

urged to lead new teachers and new teachers to spur the veteran teachers on, so they may learn from each other and improve themselves together. Party organizations of various levels adopt various means to encourage and commend those teachers who are loyal to the educational enterprise of the Party and who have made notable achievements in educational revolution. In the course of building the Party, the Party branches of all schools take care to enroll in the Party organization promptly those advanced elements of the proletariat who have emerged from the ranks of teachers.

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STUDENTS' HEALTH

Carry Out Health Maintenance Work Well, Improve the Standard of Health of the Students

- The setting up and perfecting of effective rules and regulations by the revolutionary committee of the Tsingtao Municipal Middle School No. 17

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 5, 1972)

In order to improve the standard of health of the students, the revolutionary committee of Tsingtao Municipal Middle School No. 17 in Shantung Province has mobilized the teachers and students to make the effort to do health maintenance work well by setting up and perfecting some effective rules and regulations.

To select production projects for factories run by the school, this school pays attention first to the questions of whether they would help to change the thinking of the students, whether they would help teaching, and whether they are suitable for the age and the physical condition of the young people. The various workshops have also drawn up regulations for productive labor and rules for operations.

For example, in the insulation material plant, the temperature of the drying kiln in the wax tube workshop reached 100 degrees centigrade, and even upon cooling, the temperature still hovered above 40 degrees. Not only the temperature was too high for the students who went into the kiln to hang up or remove the tubes, but the smell was also offensive and it had a deleterious effect on the health of the students. When the general branch of the Party discovered that, it personally led everybody to carry out technical innovation, changed that into an electric drying kiln, and installed a large air duct. All the high temperature workshops are now equipped with electric fans and exhaust fans. During summer production, the various workshops provide cooling drinks, and students engaged in transportation work outside are issued straw hats and canisters for drinking water. In winter labor, they are issued such protective equipment as face masks, cotton-padded jackets, cotton-padded coats and cotton gloves.

They also rule that students who take part in labor are not to work the night shift. They labor six hours a day, study for another two hours, and do calisthenics between work. Each group of students on entering the plant for labor must all set up a safety and health inspection team to inspect in time problems of safety in production and health maintenance. Machine-making and repair personnel must also carry out periodical inspection and repair on equipment, check the machines before production and oil it before and after every shift. If various machine tools and special equipment constitute a danger to life and limb, they should all be fitted with safety guards or fenced with special people responsible for their care. Equipment which could easily cause accidents are to be operated by the

teaching and working staff, and students should not be allowed to go near them. Production personnel entering the workshop must put on regulation protective gear, and are forbidden to trifle with electrical or mechanical equipment. They should not be permitted to change work stations as they please, and rules of operation must be seriously observed.

The school also pays close attention to the safety and health work of students going out of the school to learn from the workers, peasants and armymen, and looks after their physical fitness.

At the beginning of each term, this school would give lessons on the protection of eyesight, conduct an optical test, and adopt certain measures to protect the eyesight of the students:

1. Propaganda is constantly carried out. From the talks on general knowledge and method of protection of eyesight by health clinic personnel, posters are prepared to propagate the protection of eyesight, songs for eyesight protection exercise are taught, and blackboard bulletins and broadcasts are used to carry out propaganda.

2. Teachers are asked to write neatly and legibly on the blackboard. Characters so written should not be smaller than the largest letter "E" on the optical chart. Correct at the same time the posture of the students in reading and writing and seriously inspect, supervise and correct the students in doing eyesight protection exercise well. In calling at the homes of the students to acquaint themselves with the students' study environment, teachers should pay attention to the brightness of lighting and impress the parents with the importance of eyesight protection.

3. Students are required to maintain an upright posture in reading and writing, and eyes must be kept at a distance of a standard foot from the book. After continuous reading or writing for an hour,they are to take a short rest or to gaze into the distance for a while. Do not read or write where the light is too strong or too dim. Also do not read or write while lying in bed, walking on the street, or sitting in the jogging compartment of a car.

4. After each term the walls of the classroom must be whitewashed once, the blackboard must be painted over several times, and the classroom should be properly fitted with lights. Two optical tests should be held each term, the seating arrangements are rotated every two weeks and suitable seating arrangements should be made for students whose eyesight is poor.

After adopting actively the above-mentioned measures for the protection of eyesight, many of the students have strengthened their eyesight, and the eyesight of some have become normal again. According to a general examination of the No. 1 and No. 2 classes of the second grade in the junior middle school, myopia has universally been reduced as compared with last year.

With the classes and grades as units, the school authorities assume responsibility for the sanitation of each area. They maintain a major cleaning-up every week and sweeping up twice a day (morning and evening). Everyday hygiene is maintained even on festival days and in assault weeks. They normally carry out spot-check inspections, and after a major cleaning up, they would conduct an all-round inspection, and are ready at all times to make comparison and criticism or commendations. They have set up drinking barrels to insure that the students would have boiled water to drink. In the summer, an afternoon nap is organized for the students to insure that they get enough sleep.

In and outside the classroom they are conscientiously organizing many small and diversified physical culture activities to build up the physique of the students.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Correspondent

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Further Build Up the Physique of the Young People

by

Education Bureau and Health Bureau of Tsingtao,
Shantung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 5, 1972)

In order to implement the Party's educational policy in an all-round manner and enable the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically, we have put the carrying out of health maintenance work well for the students on our agenda, and have made definite gains in the effort to improve the standard of health of the young people and build up their physique.

Improve Knowledge, Strengthen Leadership

In the process of carrying out health maintenance work for schools well, we have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's series of important directives on education and health work, vigorously criticized such reactionary fallacies as "politics can over-rule everything" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and realized that the carrying out of health work well is necessary for the all-round implementation of the Party's educational policy and the training of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Young people are at a time of physical and intellectual growth, and we have altogether more than 360,000 secondary and primary school children in our municipality. We must see to it that they can develop morally, intellectually and physically and lay a good foundation for their participation in socialist revolution and construction. Because of that, we have strengthened leadership over health work at schools. At the beginning of each term, we would issue a joint circular on health work at the schools, made demands, and held organized inspection periodically. For example, in 1971 we held two seasonal all-round inspections as well as on-the-spot health work meetings in secondary and primary schools.

Boldly Mobilize the People, Transform the Physiognomy of Health in Schools

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce incidence of disease, and improve health conditions," we have boldly mobilized the masses and actively developed a patriotic health movement centering on the elimination of disease. By diligently implementing the policy of "put prevention first," we set up among the students the practice of discussing and studying hygiene and the prevention of disease.

At the beginning of each term, aside from carrying out ideological mobilization on the students, the various secondary and primary schools have

constantly carried out education on the students according to the season. In accordance with the conditions of health education work at the school, the municipal health bureau and the anti-epidemic centers have also edited, printed and distributed eyesight protection exercise charts and international optical charts as well as field-training manuals. The primary schools would arrange a health lesson each week. Various schools are also paying attention to making use of such propaganda media as blackboard bulletins and broadcasts for carrying out health propaganda extensively. At the same time, the students are organized to make use of their spare time to conduct propaganda education on their parents and to gain the cooperation of various quarters of society for looking after their own health well and maintaining physical fitness.

Young children have a lower resistance to disease, and the students must be taught while still young to cultivate good hygienic habits, for that plays an important role in the all-round implementation of the Party's educational policy and stimulates the healthy growth of the students both physically and mentally. The primary schools pay attention first to teaching the first and second grade students good hygienic habits, a correct posture for reading and writing as well as for standing and sitting, and regularly carry out health inspections. The primary schools attach universal importance to the prevention of myopia, and teach the students to cultivate a correct habit of reading and writing. Many of the primary schools have also succeeded in periodically rotating the seating arrangements of the students (generally once every two to four weeks), whitewashing the walls of the classrooms, and carrying out periodical inspection on the eyesight of the students as well as making the students do eyesight protection exercise regularly. Some have used the new acupuncture method, the vapor treatment method and the use of Chinese medicinal herbs to carry out experiments on the treatment of myopia with positive success.

Guided by Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive, we have set up school-operated factories in some of the primary schools and all the middle schools in our municipality. All the schools have established and perfected necessary safety-in-production regulations and strengthened labor protection.

In carrying out health work in the school well, we organize the students at the same time to take an active part in physical culture tempering. Each year we hold city-wide sport meets, sum up and exchange experience in the development of mass physical culture activities.

Set Up and Perfect Necessary Organizations and Systems

In order to grasp health work for the schools realistically, the revolutionary committees of various schools have all appointed a cadre in charge of health work, set up clinics and staffed them with professional or part-time health personnel. Each spring we carry out an all-round examination of the health of the secondary and primary school students, and

in the light of problems discovered in the examination, the schools have adopted preventive measures to safeguard the health of the students.

To enable the health work personnel of the schools to play their parts to the full, we have first strengthened ideological and political education over the health work personnel, and at the same time, paid great importance to improving their professional standard. In 1971, we held a study class in traditional Chinese medicine for the health work personnel of secondary and primary schools as well as a new acupuncture study class. With clinics and anti-epidemic centers in the municipality as the key link, an organization for vocational study of medical service personnel from secondary and primary schools has been set up with activities for vocational study every week.

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COMMERCIAL SERVICE

Party Committee of Shanghai Municipal Hsinghuo Day-and-Night Shop Combines Practical Commercial Work with Education for Young Workers in Rendering Wholehearted Service to Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, August 5, 1972) In the light of the practical conditions of commercial work, the Party branch of the Shanghai Municipal Hsinghuo Day-and-Night Shop applies Mao Tse-tung's thought in cultivating and educating young workers. They are enabled to continuously raise consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and serve the people wholeheartedly.

Hsinghuo Day-and-Night Shop is an advanced unit on the commercial front of Shanghai. In the past two years, the shop has continuously added to its staff some young workers. The Party branch attached great importance to the cultivation and education of these youths, a deputy secretary being specially put in charge of such work.

In cultivating and educating the young workers, the Party branch first paid attention to ideological and political line education to help them foster the idea of serving workers, peasants and soldier wholeheartedly. When the youths first joined the shop, the idea of belittling commercial work affected them in varying degrees. To raise their political consciousness, the Party branch organized them to conscientiously study books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, in order to help them see clearly the great significance of the proper handling of commercial work and realize that to be commercial personnel was to fulfill revolutionary needs, just as in any other role. Through practicing what they preached, some old workers energetically set examples for the young people.

When first placed with the shop last year, young Little Chang was less than willing to serve behind a counter. One day, he went with an old worker to a neighboring hospital to serve the sick. When Little Chang entered the ward, a retired veteran worker asked him for two big cakes. "No such cakes have been brought along," answered Little Chang. In this way he dismissed the matter. The old worker who came with him immediately returned to the shop to have two big cakes sent to the ward. The retired veteran worker was deeply moved. Back in the shop, this old worker engaged Little Chang in a heart-to-heart talk. Patiently he impressed on him the great significance of service work. After being put through repeated processes of help and education, Little Chang has gradually changed his attitude toward commercial work. He now takes the counter as a glorious revolutionary post and works hard and assiduously.

The Party branch of Hsinghuo Day-and-Night Shop also makes a point of helping young workers change their service attitude and improve the quality of their service. In separate groups over different periods, the Party

branch has organized the young workers to head for factories and villages to take up productive labor and acquire the fine qualities and revolutionary spirit of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. When the shop sends people to factories and alleyways to solicit mass opinion, the young people are brought along to learn things. Through these activities, the young people undergo a gradual change in their thinking and feelings.

One late night in May this year, young worker Hsiao Yü was on duty. A telephone call came from Hanch'iao Day-and-Night Shop in Chapeh ch'ü to say that a village woman just off a train had no milk for her baby and needed urgently a packet of milk paste and that she would come for it as the shop had no such article in stock. Hsiao Yü thought that Hanch'iao Shop was quite a few li away from Hsinghuo Shop. It was rather inconvenient for the woman with her baby to come over. He also thought that the baby might not have got used to milk paste. Therefore, in addition to the milk paste, he brought along one ounce of milk powder and a packet of sugar. He personally sent the things there on his bicycle. The client was so moved that she thanked him effusively.

The Party branch of the Shanghai Municipal Hsinghuo Day-and-Night Shop attaches great importance to increasing the consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle on the part of young workers. Through doing labor with the group, Party branch secretary Cheng Hsüeh-ming did elaborate ideological work for the benefit of the youths. He enlightened them on the need to fight bad men and bad deeds actively and continuously raise their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. Meanwhile, with specific targets in mind, the Party branch gave young people education in revolutionary traditions calling for hard struggle and industry and thrift. Young woman Little Wu started out as a worker. She associated herself with "red roots and proper seedlings" and slackened the remolding of her world outlook. She threw out of the window the style of hard struggle. Party branch deputy secretary Chang Ming-k'o engaged her in several heart-to-heart talks and impressed on her the great significance of hard struggle and industry and thrift to raise her political consciousness. Thereafter, Little Wu move ahead very fast.

When first joining the shop, some young people shrank from hardship and fatigue and even showed a desire to find easier work elsewhere. After education, they vied with each other in taking up the heavy and filthy jobs in the shop. At peak hours, many people offered to give up their rest to keep on working. One rainy day, commercial worker Little Hsiao in his spare time helped drive in a pedicab a rural people's commune member with a child in tow to locate the home of a relative of his. Only after spending over five hours and pedalling 20 or 30 li did the commercial worker find the location. Then, he hurried back to his shop in his pedicab to go on a night shift. As beads of perspiration gathered on his forehead, some comrades asked with concern if he felt tired. He said, "When it comes to serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, nothing would tire me!"

When first arriving at the shop, some young workers paid no attention to professional studies. Later after education from the Party branch coupled with many difficulties encountered in work, they deeply realized that without a knowledge of commodities, commercial workers cannot serve the workers, peasants and soldiers properly. In a planned way, the Party branch of the shop organized young workers to go to pastry factories and food factories to take up labor and acquire a knowledge of commodities in the process. In addition, master workers in relevant fields were invited over to impart skills and old workers of the shop were also organized to teach the young workers skills. Now, many young workers were able to give clients satisfactory answers about the uses and qualities of various kinds of commodities. The quality of service was further improved.

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WORK ASSESSMENT

One Work Assessment and Point Allotment Meeting

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 6, 1972)

One night, commune members of the No. 18 production team of Tunglung production brigade, Tunglung commune, Huilai hsien, Kwangtung Province, were sitting in a circle for an assessment of the day's labor as a basis for the allotment of workpoints. A heated debate unfolded over the assessment of the work of six male commune members including Fang Mu and that of six female commune members including Fang Feng-mei in awarding them workpoints for their waterwheel-handling and paddy-irrigating work of the day.

That day, the team head had arranged for six male commune members including Fang Mu and six female commune members including Fang Feng-mei to work waterwheels in two separate groups for the benefit of paddy fields. The group of men brought 5.4 mow of land under irrigation and the women 7.2 mow. In work assessment and workpoint allotment, some commune members suggested that workpoints be awarded on the basis of basic workpoints and that those men be alloted 10 points each and women 7 points each. When the workpoint recorders were on the point of making an entry in the labor workpoint notebook, production team head Fang Liang-yü rose to say, "Wait a minute! Let us give a little more time to the discussion."

The team head had mused: This way of evaluation in accordance with the concept of despising women has not been eliminated. This case should be laid hold of in giving commune members line and policy education. He led everyone in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "In production, equal pay for equal work for men and women must be achieved." Then a heated debate was touched off in light of the assessment of waterwheel-handling and paddy-irrigating work for the allotment of workpoints.

Poor peasant commune member Fang Wu was the the first to voice his view. He said, "Only by carrying out the policy of equal pay for equal work for men and women and distribution according to labor can we help toward participation in collective productive labor by the masses of women. For the handling of the waterwheels today, female commune members should be awarded more workpoints and their male counterparts fewer."

Seventy-eight-year-old poor peasant Wu Shih-tai said in agreement, "You are right! The practice of setting greater store by men than by women and giving unequal pay should be resolutely criticized. We must act according to the Party's policy. The workpoints entered for today should be properly corrected."

At last, after discussion by everyone, six male commune members including Fang Mu were each awarded 6 points and the six female commune members including Fang Feng-mei each awarded 8.5 workpoints in the light of the quantity and quality of waterwheel work done that day.

Through such a discussion, everyone received profound line education. The concept of policy was considerably strengthened. The male young commune members involved in waterwheel-handling said that the correction of the workpoints entered was a trifle while transformation of the world outlook was an all-important business. "Hereafter, we must more conscientiously read and study and consciously carry out the Party's various policies, unite with the female commune members in fighting and make a still greater contribution in the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture." Fang Feng-mei and other commune members said that "we women must respond to the Party's call and take an active part in collective productive labor and call into play our role as 'half of the world' in the three major revolutionary struggles." The poor and lower-middle peasants of the team all said that this assessment of work for the allotment of workpoints was properly done! The idea of despising women was corrected and the erroneous tendency toward unequal pay for equal work for men and women rectified. (By NCNA)

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

Cities With a Relatively Greater Concentration of Heavy Industries Must Also Pay Attention To Development of Light Industries

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 6, 1972)

"We must pay adequate attention to the development of agriculture and light industry." In line with this teaching from Chairman Mao, while strengthening leadership over existing large-sized heavy industries, Loyang municipality, a city with a relatively greater concentration of heavy industries, criticizes the previous erroneous tendency toward the handling of heavy industries and not light industries and concentration on heavy industries to the neglect of light ones. Potentialities in various fields are tapped to the full in solving the problem about equipment, labor and raw materials. Relatively great progress is achieved in the development of light industries and handicrafts in the whole municipality. Initially changed is the situation where the overwhelming portion of daily necessities used to be supplied from other areas and most of the "cooperative" spare parts and subsidiary materials for various large factories used to be processed in other areas or purchased elsehwere. An accumulation of funds was made available to the state. In 1971 alone, the amount exceeded ¥3,600. Produced in large quantities were shellers, fodder-crushing machines, agricultural water pumps, cast iron pipes, agricultural lubricant oil, etc., in support of agricultural production.

Build Factories Through Self-Reliance

In building factories, Loyang municipality doggedly adheres to the guideline of self-reliance and opposes the idea of reaching out to the upper levels for aid.

In the past, Loyang municipality relied on other areas for the supply of detergent powder. In the first half of 1970, a city-wide mass coordination in the building of equipment was mobilized among the 85 factories and communes in the whole municipality. Commercial departments were aroused in an energetic organizing effort to supply materials and various spare parts in the building of factories. Building units and organs and schools were also encouraged to get involved in factory-building projects. In a matter of two months, a laundry powder factory with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons was set up. Not only was the problem of supplying local needs solved but also support was provided for other hsien and municipalities in the province.

In line with the principle of "combining one main line with multiple undertakings and seeking comprehensive utilization," many local state-run factories on the basis of fulfillment of existing production assignments as a prerequisite newly built or expanded a number of light industrial workshops to satisfy the needs of people's livelihood and the set-assembling needs of large factories. The leather shoes factory, for

instance, set up additionally a workshop with an annual production capacity of 150,000 plastic summer shoes. This met the shortage, as the factory was incapable of turning out such a product before. The rubber shoes factory also built additionally a workshop to produce annually over 300,000 pieces of miscellaneous rubber articles to meet the set-assembling and equipment maintenance needs of large factories. The No. 2 Chemical Plant specially established a dyeing workshop to solve the problem of an inadequate dye supply for the market.

To satisfy the needs of industry and the market, various ch'ü and neighborhood offices also brought into existence over 270 small-size light industrial and handicrafts factories and cooperatives.

For Labor, We Must Count on Tapping Potentialities

Concerning the problem of labor, Loyang municipality persisted in tapping labor potentialities in the city and tried to make no demand or only a small demand on agricultural labor.

After the great cultural revolution, about 16,000-odd workers were added to the staffs of local light chemical industrial systems and ch'ü- and neighborhood-run industries in Loyang municipality. Except for 2,000 rusticated young intellectuals, these workers were obtained through tapping the urban labor potential. Among the personnel newly recruited by ch'ü- and neighborhood-run industries were members of workers' families and young intellectuals rendered by various diseases unfit for work in the countryside or in heavy industrial enterprises. To arrange these people for collective productive labor within their capacity has many advantages: (1) Wealth was created for socialist construction; (2) They were made to earn their own keep instead of relying on their own relatives for livelihood; (3) Participation in collective productive labor helped raise their ideological consciousness; (4) The family income of workers could be raised and their livelihood improved; (5) The volume of work done by large factories in arranging workers' livelihood, giving relief aid, etc., was cut down considerably. Thus, further play was given to the activism of the leadership departments of large factories and the broad masses of workers in helping the development of light industries and handicrafts.

For Raw Materials, We Must Rely on Comprehensive Utilization

As for the problem of raw materials, Loyang municipality insists on making full use of the odds and ends and "three wastes" of large factories and has refrained from competing with factories for raw materials.

The municipal revolutionary committee specially organized forces to make an overall check on the leavings and "three wastes" of various factories about their variety, their quantity and their uses. Then the masses were aroused to the full and encouraged to put forward ideas and think out ways and means. Comprehensive utilization plans were formulated with these discards processed locally into industrial raw materials and

products, and every article was put to the fullest use. Thus not only was the problem of raw materials for the development of light industries solved but a large saving of good materials was effected for the state.

According to incomplete statistics, in 1971 alone handicrafts units utilized the leavings and "three-waste" materials of large factories to turn out over 100 kinds of products, among them over 270 pieces of hardware articles and more than 4,460 tons of various chemical raw materials. Mangshan Pot Factory produced annually 100,000 iron pots and 30,000 iron cages, iron basins and other cooking and miscellaneous articles--all by using iron scraps from large factories as raw materials. It saved for the state a large quantity of gray cast iron every year. The Petroleum Chemical Factory utilized the waste oil of various large factories to turn into lubricant oil, brake oil, gear oil and solvent oil for cutting purposes through recycling and reprocessing. These products were supplied again to the large factories. A large saving of good oil was effected for the state every year.

Through putting "three wastes" to use as raw materials, we can turn waste into treasure and benefit from the removal of the evil. On their own resources, families of the workers of some units set up stove-slag brick factories. Stove slag and ashes from large factories were utilized to make bricks. In two years, over 3 million bricks were produced. Not only were needs for building and repairing houses in the city satisfied but over a 40 mow area of agricultural land was also left unoccupied.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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CEMENT PRODUCTION

Northwest China Region Builds Small Cement Works

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 6, 1972)

more than 50 small cement plants are now in operation in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region in line with chairman mao's general principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". their output for the first half of this year accounted for 53 per cent of the total in the region. another 30 small cement works are being built.

counties and people's communes, in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, tap local resources for raw material. the workers of the hungshan cement plant in hutupi county made ball mills and blowers on remodelled lathes. the hungchi commune's cement works in lopu county used manually-operated blowers. the workers dug ditches and made wooden water turbines to generate electricity. after these small plants went into production, the workers went on to mechanize or semi-mechanize their work.

party organizations at various levels have paid attention to these small cement works. the county party and revolutionary committees sent leading members to mountain areas who helped workers of the wusu cement plant to find limestone and a suitable construction site. they led the masses in studying the general line laid down by chairman mao for building socialism, and explained to them the importance of developing this industry. support from various departments throughout the county speeded up construction.

the cement industry has made it possible to put up more water conservancy works. thanks to a cement factory of its own, the yana people's commune of kuche county built a 500-metre-long dam in the winter of 1970. last year it reaped a grain harvest 16 per cent bigger than 1970's. the commune members also built a reservoir with a capacity of ten million cubic metres last winter with the revolutionary will of "transforming china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." the commune gathered another good summer harvest this year.

RICE HARVEST

Good Early-Rice Harvests in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

three provinces and an autonomous region in southern china have gathered in good early-rice harvests after overcoming natural disasters. total output in yunnan province was 10 per cent over that of last year. total output and per-hectare yield in fukien and kwangtung provinces exceeded last year's. a number of low-yield areas in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region reaped good harvests.

leading members at all levels since last winter have made investigation and helped carry out the party's economic policies in the countryside and deepen the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

irrigated fields in kwangtung province were expanded by 133,300 hectares last winter and this spring. over 333,300 hectares of low-yield fields were improved. the acreage sown to green manure crops was 50 per cent larger than that of the same 1971 period. more chemical fertilizer and other manure was used. all this helped bring this year's good early-rice harvest. chienshui county, 1,300 metres above sea level in yunnan province, successfully grew two crops of rice this year and gathered in an early-rice harvest four times as big as 1971's.

kwangsi suffered from drought last winter and this spring. the cadres and masses led in water to irrigate paddy fields by building dams across rivers and digging ditches. this ensured the sowing of the early rice. after spring sowing, most areas of kwangtung were hit by drought, excessive rains, low temperature, crop diseases and pests. leading members at all levels joined commune members in overcoming the effects.

the commune members in these provinces are now delivering grain to the state and doing intensive field management of late rice.

VALUABLE ANIMALS

China Obtains Musk from Domesticated Deer

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

china has succeeded in domesticating musk-deer and obtaining the musk while the animal is alive. the forestry bureau in western szechwan province and a musk-deer farm in chenping county in the northwest province of shensi have achieved this.

a gland of the male musk-deer secretes a strong-smelling substance called musk, a valuable medicine and an important material for the aromatic industry. formerly, musk could only be obtained from the animal when it was killed. this affected output.

the bureau and the farm began domesticating this animal in 1958. after a period, the hot-tempered, solitary and timid wild musk-deer could be raised in herds. then the breeders succeeded in getting musk without killing the animal. the musk-deer can yield musk again while his physique and generative capability are not affected. the musk-deer farm gradually grasped the law of the secretion of musk and can get musk at the proper time, ensuring high output and good quality.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Trade Union Leader Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

ou tang-liang, leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet yesterday in honour of george crawford, general secretary of the plumbers and gasfitters employees' union of australia.

present were leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of peking workers.

george crawford arrived here on august 4.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Military Attache in Sofia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Sofia, Aug. 4, 1972)

chen chin-yang, military attache of the chinese embassy in bulgaria, gave a reception on the evening of july 31 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by k. grigorov, director of the fifth department, s. zaimov, director of the seventh department, and dinkov, acting director of the protocol department, of the ministry of foreign affairs; g. rizov, assistant to the head of the foreign affairs department of the ministry of national defence; and l. stoyanov, bulgarian ambassador to china.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries here were also present.

shen chih-wei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in bulgaria, attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

on july 24, military attache chen chin-yang gave a film reception to mark the army day, at which the chinese colour film of revolutionary modern ballet "the white-haired girl" was shown.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Military Attache in Czechoslovakia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1972)

ning ching-lian, military attache of the chinese embassy in czechoslovakia, gave a reception on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from prague.

present at the reception were k. haflik, director, shecin, deputy director, of the third department of the ministry of foreign affairs, lieutenant colonel l. yezabek, second vice-director of the international liaison section of the ministry of national defence.

present also were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to czechoslovakia.

colonel z. buranda, military attache of the czechoslovak embassy in china, was also present.

li tung-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in czechoslovakia, was present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Military Attache in GDR Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Berlin, Aug. 4, 1972)

mao hsien-chi, military attache of the chinese embassy in the german democratic republic, gave a reception on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were lieutenant general ottmar pech, director of the department of cadres of the g.d.r. ministry for national defence, lieutenant general arthur kunath, commandant of the command of berlin, kurt schneidewind, director of the far east department, and alexander martin, acting director of the protocol department, of the g.d.r. foreign ministry.

present also were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to the g.d.r.

chinese ambassador to the g.d.r. peng kuang-wei was present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

military attache mao hsien-chi gave a film reception on july 28 to mark the army day, at which a colour film of the revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was shown.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liaison Conference for Promoting Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations Fetes Hsiao Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 5, 1972)

the liaison conference for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations composed of 22 organizations gave a reception here yesterday evening to warmly welcome hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, to take up his post here.

other guests were hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and others.

japanese personages present at the reception were kaneita okazaki, bunzo hinomiya, tadashi yaoita, tokuma utsunomiya, kinkazu saionji, jisaku eguchi, ichio asukada, akira iwai, kanji kawasaki, seimin miyazaki, makishiro abe, nagatoshi mukai, hiroshi wakabayashi, yoshinisa kajitani, tetsuya tabuchi, yukio uemura, shinichiro horie, teruaki sakata, shozo suda, masayasu narumi, yasushi murakami and others.

kaneita okazaki and hsiao hsiang-chien spoke at the reception. both of them expressed the hope for early restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan and further deepening of friendly relations between the chinese and japanese peoples.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Organizations Cable Messages of Sympathy with Japanese Flood Victims

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

the red cross society of china and the china-japan friendship association today cabled messages respectively to the japanese red cross society and the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), tendering sympathy with people in many parts of japan recently affected by severe floods. the two messages read:

the japanese red cross society,

we have learnt that serious floods hit many parts of your country and inflicted heavy losses on the people in these areas. the chinese people are greatly concerned over this. on behalf of the chinese people, this society expresses deep sympathy with your society and the flood victims.

the red cross society of china

august 6, 1972

the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox),

on learning that many parts of japan were recently hit by serious floods and the people in these areas suffered great losses in lives and property, the chinese people are filled with deep concern and sympathy. on behalf of the chinese people, this association tenders fraternal sympathy to your association and through you to the afflicted japanese people.

china-japan friendship association

august 6, 1972

CHINA AND MEXICO

First Mexican Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

eugenio anguiano roch, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united states of mexico to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

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CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Ulan Bator Gives Army Day Cocktail Party

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Aug. 4, 1972)

lu tzu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the people's republic of mongolia, gave a cocktail party on the evening of august 1 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the party were major general n. pati, vice-minister of the logistic department of the mongolian people's army, major general d. gunga, director of the administration of civil aviation of mongolia, tserentsodol, director of the second department of the ministry of foreign affairs of mongolia, banzragch, vice-chairman of the mongolian-chinese friendship association, and erdeni, vice-chairman of the state committee for press, radio and television.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries to mongolia.

the cocktail party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

after the party, the chinese colour film of revolutionary modern peking opera "shachiapang" was shown.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Korean Banks

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the comrades on the delegation of the korean central bank and foreign trade bank with chi sin hyok, deputy managing director of the central bank, as its leader and pai byong ho, a department head of the foreign trade bank, as its deputy leader.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires a.i. of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

also present were chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china and general manager of the bank of china, fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china, and lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chi yu-hua as leader and kuan hui-kuang as deputy leader wound up a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and returned here by train today.

the delegation was met at the railway station by wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, lu ting, mou tso-yun and kuo lei, as well as table tennis coaches and players.

also present were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim, and senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, of the korean embassy in peking.

Delegation of Korean Banks Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

the delegation of the korean central bank and foreign trade bank with chi sin hyok, deputy managing director of the central bank, as its leader and pai byong ho, a department head of the foreign trade bank, as its deputy leader returned here from shenyang by train yesterday after a visit to various parts of china. the korean guests were accompanied on the visit by chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china and general manager of the bank of china.

the delegation left peking on the visit on july 24. it toured shanghai, changsha, shaoshan, tachai, shenyang and fushun. it visited factories, mines and people's communes. the korean guests discussed banking problems with local branches and service centres of the people's bank and the bank of china and credit co-operatives. they were warmly welcomed by the local revolutionary committees and financial workers in these places.

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CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Minister Gives Banquet for Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 4, 1972)

general jorge fernandez maldonado, peruvian minister of energy and mines, gave a banquet yesterday evening in warm welcome of the chinese government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo. fernandez and pai hsiang-kuo made glowing, friendly speeches at the banquet.

peruvian personages present at the banquet were general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fishery; rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, minister of industry and commerce; general miguel angel de la flor valle, minister of foreign affairs; general pedro richter prado, minister of the interior; rear admiral ramon arrospide mejia, minister of housing; general leonidas rodriguez figueroa, head of the national system in support of social mobilization; general oscar vargas prieto, procurator general of the republic of peru; and other high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador chiao jo-yu and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy attended the banquet.

minister fernandez first of all extended welcome to the chinese government trade delegation headed by minister pai hsiang-kuo.

referring to the peruvian people's struggle against foreign domination, he said, in the struggle, "neither truce

nor pause is permissible, because, as major general juan velasco alvarado, head of our revolution, has declared, 'a clear anti-imperialist position exists in the very essence of the rank of our revolution. this position cannot be abandoned unless at the cost of also abandoning the every reason of being the revolutionary government of the peruvian people'". the peruvian revolution "is in solidarity with all the revolutionary peoples of the world while it joins the ranks of the third world with the overwhelming majority of makind," he added.

he praised the friendship between peru and china as" formed deeply in the common aspiration against imperialism" and highly evaluated the trade, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries based on the principles of mutual understanding and respect. he expressed thanks to chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai, the chinese government and people.

minister pai hsiang-kuo expressed heartfelt thanks for the hospitality of minister fernandez and his warm and friendly speech. he said: "the peruvian people have a glorious anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tradition. they have shown a dauntless spirit in the protracted struggle against colonialist and imperialist aggression and for national independence. since october, 1968, the peruvian government and people, under the leadership of his excellency president juan velasco, have launched a heroic struggle and made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, in defence of the sovereign right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and national resources, as well as in developing the national economy, and have made outstanding achievements. we rejoice heartily over this and wish you continuous new achievements hereafter."

referring to the current international situation, he said: "we hold that all countries, big and small, should be equal. the affairs of the whole world should be handled by all countries of the world. we are firmly opposed to power politics and hegemony of the big bullying the small and the strong oppressing the weak."

pai hsiang-kuo said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and peru last year marked a new chapter in the relations of the two countries. he also pointed out that with incessant interchange between the two governments and two peoples, the trade relations between the two countries have also had a great development.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on the same day, pai hsiang-kuo and all members of the delegation met separately with general jorege fernandez, rear admiral alberto jimenez de lucio, and general / enrique valdez, minister of agriculture.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Table Tennis Association General Secretary Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

p.v. gonzalez, general secretary of the table tennis association of the philippines, arrived here by air today on a visit to china at the invitation of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china.

he was greeted at the airport by leading members of the host association liang cho-hui and ho chen-liang.

Philippine Table Tennis Association General Secretary Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

the chinese table tennis association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of p.v. gonzalez, general secretary of the table tennis association of the philippines.

present at the banquet were sung chung, acting president of the host association, and leading members of organizations concerned liang cho-hui, ho chen-liang and chao chi-hsin, and table tennis coaches sun mei-ying and liao wen-ting.

sung chung and p.v. gonzalez spoke, both hoping that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and the philippines would constantly grow.

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CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Agricultural Delegation Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 6, 1972)

the chinese agricultural delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, wound up its friendly visit to romania and left here for home by air yesterday.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were angelo miculescu, minister of agriculture, food industry and water conservancy of romania, mihai suder, state secretary of the ministry of forest economy and building materials industry, nicolae giosan, director of the academy of agriculture and forestry, gheorghe moldovan, vice-minister of agriculture, food industry and water conservancy, gheorghe grita, chairman,

and constantin tanase, party committee secretary, of the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural producers' cooperative, and other leading members of departments concerned.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese agricultural delegation had visited state farms, agricultural producers' co-operatives, a timber-processing combine, an agricultural research institute, an agricultural machinery research institute, "the museum of the history of the communist party of romania and the history of the romanian revolutionary and democratic movements" and places of historical interest in bucharest city and the counties of ialomita, constanta, prahova, brasov, olt and arges. they were warmly welcomed by local party and government leaders, leading members and the broad masses of departments concerned.

in olt county, the delegation visited the agricultural producers' cooperative in scornicesti, hometown of comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of romania and the former lodging of comrade nicolae ceausescu. they were warmly welcomed and hospitality received by the party and government leaders of the county, chairman of the cooperative and hundreds of its members.

on the evening of august 4, the chinese ambassador gave a banquet in honour of the visiting chinese agricultural delegation. minister angelo miculescu and other leading members of romanian departments concerned were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND USSR

Chinese Military Attache in Moscow Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Moscow, Aug. 4, 1972)

lin feng-shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in the soviet union, gave a reception on july 31 to warmly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among those present at the reception was lieutenant general shevchenko, head of the propaganda and agitation department of the general political department of the soviet army.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to the soviet union were also present.

chinese ambassador to the soviet union, liu hsin-chuan was present at the reception.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Song and Dance Ensemble Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

the "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble from belgrade of yugoslavia led by nikola radas arrived here by train this morning on a performance tour of china.

the 130-member ensemble was warmly welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned yang chi, wu yin-hsien, chang ying-wu, wang ming-hsiu, hsing jen-hsien, liu hsi-lin, wang liang-chin and tiao ke-yuan, and over a hundred art workers in the chinese capital including li ten-lun, yin cheng-chung, hsueh ching-hua and sung shen.

present at the railway station were oto denes, deputy director general of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, and miloje popovic, deputy leader of the song and dance ensemble, who had arrived earlier.

present were also milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires a.i. of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the railway station was alive with expressions of friendship between the peoples and art workers of china and yugoslavia. the yugoslav artists alighted from the train in the midst of the beating of drums and gongs. the art workers of the china dance drama troupe, who visited yugoslavia last year, went over and shook hands with them happily and wished them success.

Yugoslav "Ivo Lola Ribar" Song and Dance Ensemble Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1972)

the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the "ivo lola ribar" song and dance ensemble from belgrade of yugoslavia.

present at the banquet were oto denes, deputy director general of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation; and nikola radas, leader, miloje popovic, deputy leader, and all the members of the song and dance ensemble.

milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires a.i. of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

attending the banquet were leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned yang chi, wu yin-hsien, ting kuo-yu, ti fu-tsai, chou chiu-yeh, chang ying-wu, wang ming-hsiu, chu chuan-hsien, hsing jen-hsien, liu hsi-lin, wang liang-chin and tiao ke-yuan, and peking art workers including li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, hsueh ching-hua and sung shen.

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and deputy director general oto denes spoke at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of china and yugoslavia.

in his speech, yang chi said: "there exists a traditional friendship between the peoples of china and yugoslavia. during the second world war our two peoples sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against the aggression by the german, italian and japanese fascists. we are glad to see the friendly relations between our two countries and two peoples developing day by day in the past few years and the cultural exchanges between our two peoples steadily increasing. this is in conformity with the desire and interests of our two peoples."

he said: "the friends on the ensemble have come on a friendly visit to china, bringing with them the friendship of the yugoslav people for the chinese people. your performance will enable chinese audiences and literary and art workers to know the rich culture and art of the multi-national yugoslav people and the artistic achievements and the history of struggle as are reflected by your performance. we are convinced that your performance tour will make new contributions to the development of the friendship between our two peoples."

oto denes said: "the 'ivo lola ribar' song and dance ensemble has come to visit china not only to perform for the chinese people a great variety of theatrical items of the yugoslav people of various nationalities but, what is more important, to contribute to the development of the friendly relations between yugoslavia and china through its performance tour."

he stated: "although yugoslavia and china are far apart from each other, they are bound by the common struggle against the fascist aggressors of the axis during the second world war, and the common struggle for revolution and progress. the chinese people's valiant struggle, their bravery and the heroic exploits they performed in their struggle for national and social liberation are well known in yugoslavia. like the chinese people, we the yugoslav people of various nationalities fought during the second world war against enemies far superior to us in strength and equipment. but we won victory. this is because the people are invincible. the people of our two countries have shown by their own struggles that no one will bestow freedom on a people, for freedom must be achieved by the people of various countries themselves through their own efforts."

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RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Party Branch of the 2nd Company of a Certain Unit of the Production and Construction Corps of Yunnan Helps Educated Young People Raise Their Line Awareness

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming, August 8, 1972) The Party branch of the 2nd company of a certain unit of the Production and Construction Corps of Yunnan uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to instruct the educated young people with outstanding success. Since 1968, the Party branch has accepted in succession eight groups of educated young people totalling 127 persons. Nine of them have been trained to be company and platoon cadres, some 39 of them have been promoted to be squad leaders, three have joined the Chinese Communist Party and 36 have joined the Communist Youth League. Group after group of hardcore elements have been sent to fraternal units.

This company is a newly formed company. In less than two years after its establishment it has taken in group after group of educated young people. Teng Chu-ch'ing, the secretary of the Party branch of this company, is very glad to see these new recruits, but she also realizes at the same time that her responsibility would be heavier. Together with the comrades of the Party branch of the company, she studies repeatedly the relevant directives of Chairman Mao, and resolves to shoulder well the task of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

When educated young people first arrived at the company, many of them could hardly make their way up the mountainside, they struck the ground weakly with their hoes, and some of them appeared to be still very "mischievous." Some of the old fighters were worried, and they went to Teng Chu-ch'ing and said, "Here we are supposed to fulfill the task of production for the state. With such tenderfeet, how could that be done?" Teng Chu-ch'ing and the Party branch, after investigation and study, organized a

study session for the old fighters and discussed with them the significance of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, so that they might understand clearly that the company must not only teach the educated young people to labor properly, but more importantly, it must also raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

By means of the study, the minds of all were enlightened, and it was decided to let each old fighter be responsible for leading two to three educated young people, educate them politically, temper them in labor and look after their livelihood.

Not long afterward, some of the old fighters, seeing the coming of more and more educated young people and the transfer of some of the hardcore elements in great numbers to other company units to work, were worried that "the quality of the company might fall," production might not go up, and they would lose the honor of being an advanced unit. In the light of such misgivings, the Party branch again organized the old fighters to attend a study class for two terms, and explained to them over and over again, "There must be successors to the revolutionary undertaking. If this problem is not handled properly, the state might even change color. We must concern ourselves with the important affairs of the state, open our eyes wide and look into the future. We must realistically shoulder the responsibility of carrying out re-education of the young intellectuals, and must never depart from the line of the Party by paying attention to petty collective 'honor'."

By means of the study, there is a rapid improvement in the line awareness of the old fighters. United around the Party branch and in accordance with the demand of Chairman Mao on the training of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, all enthusiastically give instruction to the educated young people by words and practical action. Even more than the others, Teng Chu-ch'ing, the secretary of the Party branch, sets an example by carrying out instruction patiently and methodically.

Educated youth Wang Chih-ming was at one time unhappy with his work and thought of looking for work that was more "ideal." Though he had been talked to many times, his mind still wavered. Therefore, Teng Chu-ch'ing together with the cadres of the company and the platoons specially discussed the problem of his education. Wang Chih-ming came from a worker's family and his performance was good after his arrival at the frontier. Teng Chu-ch'ing personally went to him and remembered past hardships and counted blessings with him, enthusiastically taught him at the same time that he should not divorce himself from the interests of the class by seeking to attain personal ideals, and helped him to raise his own class awareness fundamentally. During the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the company, Wang Chih-ming also stood up emotionally to denounce the pernicious influence of the revisionist line on himself. Since then, there has been a marked improvement in him. In order to further train him, the company has transferred him to a more difficult post in a logistical service squad for tempering. Due to the fast progress made by Wang Chih-ming, he gloriously joined the Communist Youth League not long ago.

Educated youth Shen Shu-ts'an was formerly a notorious "mischievous devil" in the company. Once, at an enlarged meeting of the company, several of the cadres spoke at length on essentially the same things, and the meeting was longer than usual. After the meeting, Shen Shu-ts'an looked Teng Chu-ch'ing up and inquired whether the Party branch was still trying to alternate labor with leisure. Noting his question, some of the people thought he was being "mischievous" again. Teng Chu-ch'ing thought: Chairman Mao teaches, "In dealing with any problem, an analytical attitude should be adopted." Although Shen Shu-ts'an was a bit mischievous, she could not because of prejudice against him refuse to accept his correct criticism. After unified understanding was achieved, the Party branch not only accepted the criticism, but also improved its work style, and commended Shen Shu-ts'an for his spirit of not being afraid to criticize a leading member. Shen Shu-ts'an also received an education and resolved to set strict demands on himself and work hard and well.

Educated youth Chang Shuang-ch'i was the most capable worker in the whole company, and was always shouldering the heavier loads and doing the more difficult jobs, but he was not that conscientious in his study, and never took sides in the business of class struggle. Teng Chu-ch'ing noticed in him the shortcoming in her own work. She voluntarily labored alongside Chang Shuang-ch'i, studied Chairman Mao's writings together with him, told him about the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, and induced him not only to "pull the cart," but also to "look at the way" he was going. Since then, Chang Shuang-ch'i has actively taken part in the "criticism and discussion group" of the company and tempered himself in the storm of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP FOR AGRICULTURE

Party Committees of Factories, Mines and the Municipality Must Also Grasp Agriculture

- The summing up of historical experience and correct handling of the relationship between industry and agriculture by Kuochiu city, Yunnan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Kunming, August 6, 1972) Is there a necessity for Party organizations of factories, mines and municipalities to grasp agriculture, and what policy should be adopted regarding agriculture in the suburbs? In solving this problem, Kuochiu city in Yunnan Province has taken a circuitous route.

Kuochiu city is a mining town famous for its metallurgical and mining industries. In the past, because of the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, some of the people in the former municipal Party committee had one-sidedly laid emphasis on industry only, to the neglect of agriculture. They said, "Producing a ton of metal is worth many more times than producing a ton of grain." They thought that as the value of agricultural produce in the suburbs was low, it mattered very little proportionally and had no effect on the overall situation. They paid no attention to the grasping of agriculture, so consequently agricultural production was affected, and because of that, development in the mining region was also affected.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party organization of Kuochiu municipality, summing up the experience of the past, has conscientiously implemented the general policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" for national economic development, strengthened leadership over agriculture in the suburbs, and at the same time by organizing industrial departments to support agriculture actively, stimulated the development of industrial and agricultural production in the whole municipality. In the past three years, grain production in the whole municipality has continued to increase annually, and vegetables which used to be supplied from the outside in the past are now grown basically in sufficient quantities in the city. Industrial production has also for consecutive years overfulfilled the targets of the state. There is also a two-fold increase in the supply of agricultural machines and chemical fertilizer to various localities.

In order to handle the relationship between industry and agriculture correctly and correct the tendency to neglect agriculture, leading members of the municipal committee and the municipal revolutionary committee have set the pace by going deep into the suburban communes and production brigades, and made the effort to investigate and study problems arising from agriculture. For two years running, a leading member of the municipal Party committee who settled down at a selected spot in a commune, has summed up the experience of this commune in extending the area planted to winter crops for popularization

in the suburbs of the whole municipality. In the first half of this year, the No. 1 person of the municipal Party committee settled down at a selected spot in the rural areas for more than three months, investigated 32 production brigades, and helped the mountain region with popularizing the cultivation of fine strain rice. The municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee have also sent out in succession more than 200 cadres for settling permanently at selected spots in the suburbs to conduct investigation and study and help with the development of fine education.

Some of the cadres who had been working for a longer period in the city showed not enough concern for agriculture, and were not acquainted with conditions below. The municipal Party committee therefore organized them to go regularly down below for visits, go deep into the communes and production brigades, form ties with the people, and carry out investigation and study. In that way, it is not only beneficial for changing the style of the cadres, but also stimulates the development of agriculture.

In order to stimulate the development of agriculture, the CCP Kuochiu Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee have also mobilized the various enterprises and trades in the whole municipality, in particular the mining enterprise, to give energetic support to agriculture. Proceeding from the overall situation, they have educated the workers of the factories and the mines to use land economically and to make reasonable adjustments in the use of water by industry and agriculture.

For the past two years, industrial and mining enterprises have succeeded in occupying as little farming land as possible and not to occupy any of the fertile fields. In digging for ores, some of the mines could not avoid temporarily occupying some farming land. However, upon completion of work, men would immediately fill in the land, turn back the soil, and dress it with fertilizer before returning it to the production brigade. Since 1969, the broad masses of workers in Kuochiu city, struggling continuously for more than two years together with the communes and production brigades in the suburbs and fraternal districts, have also completed two large water conservation projects, newly erected and enlarged 14 small pumping stations, repaired and built three medium-size reservoirs, and dug more than a thousand catchments and ditches, which enabled a great transformation to take place in the physiognomy of water conservation in the suburbs. Guaranteed fields in spite of drought and waterlogging in the whole municipality showed a more than 70 percent increase over 1968.

In accordance with their own tasks, the various enterprises and trades in the whole municipality have also drawn up concrete measures for serving agriculture, and they have entered into agreements with communes and production brigades by sections and points, to give support materially and technically to agriculture. With the support of industrial and mining enterprises, tractors and various types of threshers and processing machines owned by the communes and production brigades in the suburbs have shown a more than two-fold increase over 1968.

By fully tapping their potentials, the various factories and mines of Kuochiu city have also given support to agricultural production on the outside. For the past three years, the supply of phosphate fertilizer by this municipality to neighboring hsien has doubled. In 1971, the number of hand-guided tractors, diesel engines and machines for crushing fodder has increased by more than five times over 1970. Simultaneous with the supply of agricultural machinery, many factories from the supply of parts to the instructions of application and technique of maintenance and repair have maintained overall responsibility to the end. They regularly helped the neighboring hsien with the training of technicians, and each year also sent people to make the round of mountain regions in the neighboring hsien to carry out repairs on agricultural machines. The conscientious manner with which Kuochiu city serves agriculture is welcomed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

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SCIENTIFIC FARMING

With the Line As the Key Link, Vigorously Carry Out Agricultural Scientific Experiments

by

Lung K'o-wen (隆科文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 7, 1972)

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Vigorously carrying out agricultural scientific experiments is an important link in developing socialist agriculture. Since the founding of the new China, Chairman Mao has summed up the practical experience of the masses of peasants and put forward an "eight-point charter" for agriculture. He presided over the charting of the "National Program for Agricultural Development" and pointed out the orientation and the road of China's agro-technical reform. The 10th plenary session of the 8th Central Committee of the Party pointed out in its communique that "particular attention should be paid to the research on agricultural science and technology." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, China has won one new victory after another in agricultural science and technology.

The current situation is excellent on the front of agricultural science and technology and the broad masses of agricultural scientists and technicians have gone deep into the first line of the three great revolutionary movements and are resolved to take the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers. An army of agricultural and forestry science and technology in the form of "three-in-one" combination comprising poor and lower-middle peasants, leading cadres and scientific and technical personnel is gathering strength and growing up and has already made many new achievements in science and technology, giving a great impetus to the development of socialist agriculture.

I

Engels pointed out: "As Marx sees it, science is a revolutionary force which plays a promotive role in history." To develop science and technology vigorously is one of the basic tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1963, Chairman Mao's teaching "Class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment are three great revolutionary movements for building a strong socialist power" raised scientific experiment to the high plane of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In a society under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the basic task of science and technology is to serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Science stems from production and in turn promotes the development of production. In the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the leadership of Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, while penetratingly learning from the people of Tachai their spirit of doing farming for the revolution

through self-reliance and hard struggle, actively popularizes Tachai's experience of scientific farming, strengthens the Party's leadership over the agricultural scientific experiments, sets up scientific experimental groups at the hsien, commune and brigade levels, vigorously trains technical backbones from among peasants and extensively carries out mass movements of scientific experiment, thereby greatly promoting the development of agricultural production. In 1971, average grain output in this hsien exceeded 640 catties per mow, being treble that in 1966; 80 million catties of grain was delivered to the state, being equal to the total grain output of this hsien in 1966; collective grain reserve exceeded 30 million catties; and the commune members earned an ever greater income.

Hsiyang hsien's most important experience is that: They take class struggle as the key link and grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, thereby not only developing science and technology and raising the level of production, but also further reinforcing the socialist positions in the countryside and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The three great revolutionary movements are an indivisible whole. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type at one time disseminated the "theory of productive forces" and advocated "production comes first" and at another time disseminated the idealist spirit and advocated "politics may overrule everything else," in a frenzied attempt to divide the three great revolutionary movements and put them against each other. Their purpose was to weaken and abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. This must be criticized thoroughly.

II

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." For a long time, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have come from the Right or put on a "Leftist" appearance which is Right in essence to interfere with and undermine Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for science and technology. They advocate "vocational work in command" and "material incentives" and push the "line of experts" and "slavish comprador philosophy," trying to lead agricultural science and technology away from politics, from reality and from the masses.

Poisoned by the revisionist line, many scientific and technical workers made experiments behind closed doors without linking them with the realities. Some of the research work was seriously divorced from reality and involved a great waste of manpower and material resources but was barren of results despite protracted efforts. Some other work produced results but still could not play a role in production. For instance, as a result of the influence of the revisionist line in scientific research, the research work on the use of heterosis and male sterility of farm crops and on agricultural microorganisms was always carried on quietly and lifelessly and no progress could be made. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revisionist line in scientific research was criticized and the masses were relied on for the development of science and technology. Within a few years, a

widespread mass movement took shape, playing a tremendous role in production and resulting in new progress in technology.

After their revisionist trash had been severely criticized by the broad masses, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type jumped from one extreme to another, advocating the fallacies "reading is useless" and "to learn technique is dangerous" and fomenting such anarchical ideas as "suspect everything" and "negate everything." Due to the poison of the revisionist line which was "Left" in form but Right in essence, there arose the phenomena of giving up study, making no reference to data, writing no reports on experiments made, "saving mental work by doing manual labor" and being content with present conditions. At present, the pernicious influence spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type has not yet been eliminated totally. We must continue to make deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and to raise our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and our consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

While paying attention to a major tendency, we must also pay attention to another tendency which may have been covered up. In doing scientific and technical work in agriculture at present, we must adhere to the orientation of making science and technology serve proletarian politics and we must not only criticize "technique first" and "material incentives" but also rectify the tendency of neglecting technical work; we must adhere to the policy of integrating scientific experiments with the practice of production and we must criticize not only the "academic" research which is divorced from the realities of production but also the fallacy of "substituting production for scientific research" and rectify the tendency of neglecting work in laboratories and experimental plots and theoretical research; we must adhere to the mass line and make scientific experiments in the form of "three-in-one" combination and we must not only criticize the "line of experts" but also criticize the idea "specialized personnel are unnecessary" and rectify the tendency of neglecting the role played by the scientific and technical personnel; we must adhere to the policy "Maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts: and take our own road in agricultural science and we must not only criticize the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" but also criticize the tendency of "confining ourselves to certain limits" and rectify the tendency of paying no attention to drawing useful experience from foreign countries.

III

"The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without mass movement." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the mass movement to make scientific experiments in agriculture has demonstrated its tremendous power, won many new achievements and played a major role in production. But some people hold that "the peasants have practical experience but do not have theoretical knowledge, they have made achievements but cannot maintain a high level." These people have put theory and practice in opposite positions. Actually they mean that production has nothing scientific and practice cannot bring forward theories.

This is a theory of knowledge which is totally against Marxism. Marxists hold that knowledge comes from practice and practice is the basis of theory and without practice there can be no theory. Lenin pointed out: "The standpoint of life, of practice, should be first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge."

With Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking as a weapon and through personal practice, Yao Shih-ch'ang, a peasant of Shantung, groped for the laws of growth of peanuts and suggested the technique of securing a high yield of peanuts by "thinning out the seedlings and reducing irrigation of seedlings for a limited period of time," thereby solving the crucial problem of increasing local output of peanuts.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Kuochuang brigade, Hsiao hsien, Anhwei, carried out extensive scientific experiments with the transformation of alkaline land as the central task, initially mastering the laws of securing high yields from alkaline land. Output of grain and cotton increased by a big margin.

The herdsmen of various nationalities in Ch'ak'a, Tsinghai Province, made extensive experiments to improve sheep, basically realizing improvement of the breed of sheep. Output of wool of the improved breed of sheep exceeded that of the native breed by more than three times. This was a contribution to the raising of a new breed of sheep which yielded fine wool and good meat in Tsinghai.

These facts eloquently prove that practice produces real knowledge and that mass scientific experiments not only help solve problems in production but also develop science and technology.

Some people hold that "in the countryside, we can only do popularization and cannot raise the standard." This viewpoint of mechanically separating popularization from raising of standards is a reflection of the metaphysical point of view. Chairman Mao teaches: "Only by proceeding from the stand of the workers, peasants and soldiers can we gain a correct understanding of popularization and raising of standards and can we find the correct relationship between popularization and raising of standards." The raising of scientific and technical standards in agriculture can be achieved only on the basis of popularization among the broad rural masses and not in the empty air or behind closed doors.

The "5406" bacterial fertilizer was made through study in 1954 but, as a result of the influence of the revisionist line in science and technology, it did not attract close attention and was not popularized so that for the past decade and more only the seeds of the bacteria were preserved but the technical standard was not raised much.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the scientific and technical personnel went deep into the countryside to launch a "three-in-one" mass movement and it was only then that the bacterial fertilizer was popularized. In the course of popularization, the scientific and technical

personnel, bearing in mind the problems encountered, went further with the experiment and found the new technique of directly using sporo-pollen to compost bacterial fertilizer, thereby simplifying the method of preparation, lowering the production cost, improving the quality and quickening the speed of popularization.

Of course, this does not mean that the essential work of raising of standards done in laboratories and experimental plots can be dispensed with completely. But, this kind of raising of standards invariably stems from the practice of production and can be used to guide the raising of standards in carrying out production.

Still other people always feel unaccustomed to the widespread mass movement of scientific experiments in agriculture and feel that this movement is irregular. They hold that this method of work "cannot bring forth anything scientific." This idea still is a reflection of the "theory that science is something mysterious."

The method of growing paddy by "transplanting seedlings with soil attached to the roots" created by peasants of Chinyun hsien, Chekiang Province, has been popularized in the major paddy producing areas in China and has become a measure for increasing production which is universally applied in paddy growing.

In Yangts'o brigade, Minhou hsien, Fukien, the masses were relied on to select good seeds and to breed and rejuvenate the good strains. As a result, the two fine strains of double-cropping paddy, namely, "Ai-chiao-nan-te" and "Chen-chu-ai," continuously improved their strong points and yielded 2,000 catties per mow for seven years running, and more than 7 million catties of seeds of these two fine strains were supplied to the state.

In dealing with the problems of preventing and curing of fish disease, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have created the method of using Chinese traditional herbal medicine to prevent and cure fish disease. This method has produced conspicuous results and are being universally popularized in production.

These examples show that it is possible to carry out mass scientific and technical movement on a big scale and it is only by carrying out mass movement on a big scale that science and technology can play an enormous role and have endless vitality.

China's history of agricultural development in the past several thousand years and the rich practical experience of the Chinese peasants in their millions are very favorable conditions for carrying out mass movement to make scientific experiments in agriculture. Only by arousing the peasants in their millions to march toward production in depth and in breadth and to turn the agricultural scientific experiments really into a great revolutionary movement can we achieve the great target of carrying out technical revolution in agriculture and modernizing agriculture throughout China's vast countryside.

IV

The development of the movement to make agricultural scientific experiments calls for the quickest possible training of a "red and expert" scientific and technical force. This is a problem of vital importance. To solve this problem, we must conscientiously unite with, educate and reform the scientific and technical workers who have taken up their posts for some time, and bring their role into full play; we must take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and train technicians from among the workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experiences; we must actively train large groups of technical backbones for communes and production brigades and go on expanding and strengthening the ranks which carry out agricultural scientific experiments.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the overwhelming majority of the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel engaged in agriculture are good or comparatively good. In line with Chairman Mao's teachings, they receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and, during the movement to make scientific experiments in the form of "three-in-one combination," share the weal and woe with the poor and lower-middle peasants, fight together with them and make many contributions toward promoting the development of agricultural production. They are intellectuals welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In our vast rural areas, there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." The countryside is the forefront for carrying out scientific experiments and a base area for popularizing the scientific and technical achievements and also a good classroom for receiving political re-education and studying vocational work again, and a place where the broad masses of scientific and technical workers can develop their talents to the full. The scientific and technical personnel must be encouraged to go on taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, to criticize the ideas that "it is a misfortune to learn agriculture" and "it is a loss to do farming," and to establish the idea of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers permanently, unconditionally and wholeheartedly. We must go further to carry out the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and reforming the intellectuals, to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel in socialist construction and adhere to the principle of proceeding from the desire for unity and reforming them in the course of using them, and we must oppose not only the Right tendency of only using them without reforming them but also the "Left" tendency of exclusively talking about reform at the expense of use. The scientific and technical workers should not be separated too long from technical work but should be allowed to play an active role in the scientific experiments conducted in the form of "three-in-one" combination. Those who study deeply science and technology for the revolution and have made inventions and creations should be commended and encouraged; as for those who show setbacks in thinking, we must do ideological and political work on them carefully and meticulously. The course of scientific research is a course of understanding and mastering the objective

laws. For this reason, in the course of scientific research, we should allow failure and mistakes and correction of these mistakes.

To train technical backbones for the communes and production brigades is an important measure of strategic significance in building a scientific and technical force of the proletariat and realizing the occupation of the position of scientific experiments by the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is also an urgent demand of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. This must be taken as an important task. The departments and institutes dealing with agricultural science and technology should take this work as an important task and make full use of available conditions and adopt various means to carry out training actively. They may adopt the form of irregular short-term training, single-subject study or intensive training. The trainees carry out study and production simultaneously; they come from the communes and will return to the communes after the study. In this way, each production brigade or team will have a few technical backbones. Effort should be made to strengthen leadership concretely over these technical contingents and to make full use of them.

V

The key to doing a good job of scientific and technical work in agriculture lies with strengthening the Party's centralized leadership and correctly carrying out the Party's various directives and policies. The department of agricultural science and technology must actively serve as a competent assistant to the Party organization and, under the Party's unified leadership, vigorously carry out mass movement to make scientific experiments.

At present, the mass movement to carry out agricultural scientific experiments is developing briskly. Mass scientific and technical organizations have been set up universally in many localities, initially forming a network of scientific and technical experiments at the three levels of the hsien, commune and brigade. A very important principle in further carrying out the mass movement to carry out agricultural scientific experiments is to implement the policy of "all-round planning and stronger leadership," to criticize penetratingly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in negating the Party's leadership over the mass movement and in disseminating the counter-revolutionary revisionist "theory of spontaneity," that is, the mass movement is "natural and rational" and needs no leadership. Agricultural scientific experiment is an undertaking of the masses in their millions, in which it is wrong not to exercise leadership actively or to give up leadership. The leaders must stand ahead of the mass movement and take the good conducting of the mass movement to make scientific experiments as an important item of the contents of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." We must go deep into realities and grasp the typical cases well. We must adhere to the principle "Boldly arouse the masses and put everything to experiment." We must seek actual results, not empty reputation. We must combine the surging revolutionary vigor with the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. In this way, the mass movement to make agricultural scientific experiments will develop in an earth-shaking and down-to-earth manner.

The big development in China's socialist construction and the daily rising of the Chinese people's living standard demand a great supply of grain and other economic crops and products and still greater quantities of products of forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupation and fishery. Our task is glorious and arduous. To accomplish this task, we must rely on Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party's line and policies, the Tachai spirit and the peasants in their millions, and we also must vigorously carry out agricultural scientific experiments. We must unite with all forces that can be united and organize a mighty contingent of agricultural science and technology to develop scientific and technical work in agriculture very quickly. We must make still greater contributions toward developing China's socialist agriculture, toward the early realization of the great strategic target "Strive to change the backwardness in China's economy, science and culture and to bring them quickly to the world's advanced level," and toward the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

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Farm Scientific Experiments Yield Good Results

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 8, 1972)

comprehensive research into seed selection and breeding of the main crops, the increase and spreading of better seed strains, plant protection and better growing methods have been undertaken with the peasants in recent years by scientific personnel of the agricultural scientific research institute of linhsia hui autonomous chou, kansu province, northwest china.

more than thirty kinds of crops, including wheat, maize and potatoes have been bred. this institute has supplied the state, communes and brigades with more than 50 tons of better seed strains every year.

the institute established three experimental points based on local conditions and crop distribution. the scientific personnel asked the peasants to help determine the subjects for research and sum up and spread the experience. the wheat study group went to a production team in a dry mountain area. they studied every hill and plot of land to have a clear understanding of the characteristics of the climate, soil and crops. poor and lower-middle peasants helped them make repeated experiments that resulted in a better strain of drought-resistant spring wheat which yields 30 per cent more than local seed. then they did comparative and hybridization experiments of 400 kinds of wheat strains in nine communes with poor and lower-middle peasants.

weeds are a big enemy of crops in humid mountain area and removing them take a lot of time. a careful study was made and veteran peasants of shihchuang brigade consulted to determine the optimum time for large-scale chemical elimination of the weeds. this cut man power needs for weeding by four-fifths, saving 50,000 workdays a year. last year, grain output of the brigade was 4.5 tons per hectare, an all-time high.

the institute also helped train about 160 agro-technicians for communes and brigades. the agro-technicians of shihchuang brigade can now independently carry out experiments in seed selection and breeding, scientific manuring, prevention of plant diseases and pests and use of pesticides. they have bred a dozen kinds of good seed strains for large-scale popularization.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Support the Commune Members' Proper Household Side-Occupation

- letter from a reader -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 7, 1972)

Our commune yields an abundance of wheat. A large quantity of wheat stalks is collected every year. The masses of commune members make straw hats with the wheat stalks. This has been done for many years in the past. There is an abundant supply of raw materials for carrying on this household handicraft industry, and work is simple. The commune members, men and women, old and young, may weave straw hats during their spare time. But for some time some cadres and commune members, being influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, wrongly criticized the commune members' weaving of straw hats by making use of their spare time and on holidays as a tendency toward capitalism, thus dampening the commune members' enthusiasm in socialism and impeding the production of straw hats.

In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this commune promptly organized the cadres and the masses to study conscientiously the Party's various economic policies toward the countryside at the present stage, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and to criticize roundly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in interfering with and undermining the all-round development of socialist agriculture with grain as the key link. This enabled them to define clearly between proper household side-occupations and the tendency toward capitalism and to understand that: Commune members' proper household side-occupation constitutes an essential supplement to the socialist economy. Provided the collective economy is run actively, the development of the collective economy is not obstructed and the absolute superiority of the collective economy is guaranteed, the commune should allow the commune members to make use of their spare time and holidays to obtain material locally, to process the wheat plaits and to make straw hats with them, and the commune should also support the commune members in this work. This creates conditions for making full use of manpower, boosting the output of social products, increasing the commune members' income and activating the market.

Since last year, under the leadership of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune, the commune members' households have generally carried out the side-occupation of weaving straw hats. Every year, after the wheat has been harvested, each production team reserves a certain quantity of wheat stalks and allots them to the commune members at a certain price for making straw hats. In conjunction with popularization of fine strains, some varieties of wheat whose stalks are suitable for making straw hats have been introduced, thereby further solving the problem of

supply of raw material for making straw hats. The local supply and marketing cooperatives also actively help the masses of commune members in learning the experience of other localities, improving the technique of weaving straw hats and raising the quality of the straw hats, thereby greatly promoting the production of straw hats. Since the latter half of last year, the commune has collected and purchased more than 7,300 catties of wheat plaits made by the commune members, organized processing and production of more than 15,000 straw hats, not only insuring market supply but also increasing the family income of commune members.

- Pao Yu of the Revolutionary Committee of Ch'unghsing Commune, Minchin hsien, Kansu Province

* * *

Encourage the Masses To Make Use of Spare Time To Gather Native Products

- letter from a reader -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 7, 1972)

Our commune is situated in a mountain area in western Kwangsi. It yields native products in great abundance. In the past few years, we have learned that drawing a correct line between the commune members' proper family side-occupation and the tendency toward capitalism is an important question in exploring the material resources and developing multiple undertakings in the mountain area.

A few years ago, we were influenced by the ultra-"Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so that in criticizing the revisionist trash of "san-tzu i-pao" and the "four big freedoms" we confused the commune members' proper family side-occupation with the tendency toward capitalism. For this reason, we one-sidedly stressed that such side-occupations as gathering medicinal herbs and catching snakes and animals on mountains must be handled collectively by the production team and disallowed the commune members to do these side-occupations individually. When seeing the masses took some native products for sale to the purchase station, some commune members thought that capitalism had spread unchecked and adopted measures to restrict such sales. As a result, the enthusiasm of the commune members in doing proper household side-occupations was thwarted and the quantity of native products purchased by the supply and marketing cooperatives decreased by a big extent.

Through study, we came to understand that we formerly did not understand the Party's policies correctly because we lacked a concept of the situation as a whole. Later, we carried out commune-wide education in ideology and political line, criticized the ultra-"Left" ideas, drew a clear line ideologically between the commune members' proper household side-occupations and the tendency toward capitalism, and encouraged the commune members to go up the mountains to gather native products. Various production brigades and teams strengthened leadership over the household side-occupations of gathering native products and hunting and made overall planning and rational arrangements. Provided that the development of the collective economy was not impeded, the commune members were allowed to undertake proper household side-occupations on holidays and during spare time. The supply and marketing cooperatives accepted at any time the farm products and other by-products and native products delivered and sold by the masses. Adopting the method of setting up additional purchase centers and carrying baskets to the countryside, they expanded the network of purchase and improved the work of purchase. The masses were deeply satisfied at seeing the leaders carry out the Party's policies conscientiously. They actively gathered and sold farm products and other by-products and

native products by making use of their holidays and spare time. In 1971, our commune purchased more than 13,100 tan of various kinds of animal and plant products, which were worth more than one million yuan.

- Kuo Wei of Chialung commune,
Lingyun hsien, Kwangsi

* * *

DEVELOPMENT OF FARMLAND

North China Hsien Transforms Mountain Area

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 7, 1972)

the people of formerly poverty-stricken chinglung county north of china's great wall in hopei province have brought great changes to their mountain area by learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in conquering nature.

the county's grain output per hectare topped three tons in 1970 and 1971, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. its once barren mountains each year produce 20,000 tons of fruit, 2,000 cubic metres of timber and 200 tons of tussah silkworm cocoons. it has a greater number of pigs and draught animals.

the county and its nearby areas in the yenshan mountains were reduced to ruins by the aggressors during japanese occupation. they forced the people to leave these areas, burned the forests and laid waste the fields.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the people after liberation took the socialist road and made efforts to build a new socialist mountain area. they started transformation in 1951 and agricultural cooperatives and people's communes speeded up the march forward.

the great proletarian cultural revolution fired the people with still greater enthusiasm. the county organized 400 construction teams of 18,000 people to work all year round in the mountains to dam gullies and terrace fields. the builders created 10,000 hectares of terraced land and 2,000 hectares of paddy fields in the past few years.

torrents rushing down the barren mountains during the rainy season used to damage fields and crops. since liberation, the county every year has organized over one hundred thousand people to afforest the mountains. the county now has 3,000 hectares of orchards that produce apples, pears, chestnuts and walnuts, apart from shelter belts.

the people in recent years launched a movement to build small hydro-electric power stations. under the leadership of the county revolutionary committee, the county made an all-round survey of dozens of rivers and streams and hundreds of hills. then the county drew up a detailed plan for building water control projects and power stations. relying on its collective strength, the county built stone dams totalling 360 kilometres in length and 25 small reservoirs and dug 200 kilometres of canals and 6,000 metres of tunnels. thirtytwo of the fortythree communes in the county now have electricity. many communes and production teams have mechanized or semi-mechanized the processing of farm and side-line products.

the living standards of the people are improving as production grows. take the wuchangtzu production brigade of the tumentzu commune. before liberation the village had 115 households, 79 households were hired hands and 25 went begging. except for a few families of landlords and rich peasants the people lived in thatched huts. today the village has 280 households. it harvests 350 tons of grain and 700 tons of fruit every year. the annual income from agricultural and side-line production is 200,000 yuan. the 1,600 people in the village live in brick and tile houses. many have bicycles, radio sets, sewing-machines and wrist watches. with 400,000 people, the county has 80 middle schools of various types and 700 primary schools, and 44 hospitals and clinics.

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STEEL PRODUCTION

Nanking Expands Iron and Steel Plant

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 8, 1972)

the east china yangtze river city of nanking has expanded its iron and steel plant into a medium-sized complex since 1969.

the nanking iron and steel plant had only two blast furnaces, four small converters and one small rolling mill when it was built in 1958. the situation remained stationary owing to the influence and sabotage of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, which has been criticized during the cultural revolution. a decision to expand the plant was taken after the establishment of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee. the plant has since added workshops for sintering, coking, oxygen generation and sheet metal, a blast furnace and a pure oxygen top-blown converter and transformed a blast furnace and a steel-making workshop.

in expanding the plant, the workers, cadres and technicians displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard work and a scientific approach to problems. in designing a pure oxygen top-blown converter and an oxygen generation workshop, the three-in-one group solicited opinions from the workers. it paid attention to both quality and economy and completed the design in three months. the workers built and assembled the workshop and the converter in just four months. trial-operation proved everything was in working order.

the plant's 1971 output of iron, steel and rolled steel showed fair increases over the 1970 figures. the plant is now able to produce light rail, steel sheet and silicon steel sheet. output of iron and steel in the first half of this year was 127 and 71 per cent higher respectively than the same 1971 period figure. big increases were also registered for quality coke and rolled steel.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

South China Autonomous Region Develops Iron and Steel Industry

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 7, 1972)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china now has a dozen small and medium-sized iron and steel plants and iron smelting and steel making workshops. the region is self-sufficient in iron ore thanks to its small iron mines that are scattered in some 20 counties.

expansion of this industry has been vigorous during the great proletarian cultural revolution under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching: "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier".

the liuchou iron and steel plant, the biggest in the region, has two blast furnaces of 255 cubic metres each, three bessemer converters and steel rolling and coking workshops. it produced 80,000 tons of steel, 170,000 tons of pig iron and 40,000 tons of rolled steel last year. its steel output for the first half of this year increased by 68 per cent compared with the same period of last year. output of rolled steel was doubled.

the multi-national people of the region relied on their own strength and resources in developing the industry, supplemented by state assistance. the henghsien county iron and steel plant, a small complex, made some of its machines by combining modern and indigenous methods. an example is the electrode control device for electric furnace, which was made by a group of workers, cadres and technicians in two weeks of hard work.

working in socialist co-ordination, more than 100 factories in the region are making complete sets of equipment for the local iron and steel industry.

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METEOROLOGY

Meteorological Workers in Southwest China Province Serve Farm Production

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Aug. 7, 1972)

meteorological workers in the southwest china province of szechwan have worked hard to perfect their weather forecasts and have done good services to farm production. they are warmly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

one of china's main grain producers, szechwan has complex terrain with plains and mountains and climatic changes occur rather frequently. it is important for the meteorological workers to grasp the law governing weather changes and give accurate weather forecasts.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, meteorological workers in the province are determined to serve the commune peasants and do a better job for the revolution. apart from making full use of scientific apparatus, they have toured many people's communes and production brigades to make investigations. they called on more than 1,500 veteran peasants on the eve of spring sowing this year and collected lot of valuable local meteorological data.

Luhsien county in southern szechwan has been expanding the acreage sown to two crops of rice a year. to ensure the transplanting of rice in good time, the weather station of the county has since 1970 carried out extensive investigations and analysed local weather conditions of the past 20 years. it accurately forecast a cold wave this spring, so that the local peasants took timely measures and saved the 40,000 hectares of early rice.

the meteorological workers have also helped people's communes and brigades make use of meteorological data in farming.

hilly santai county in northern szechwan is cold in spring and autumn. the peasants used to sow one crop of rice a year, sowing the seed in april. they tried to grow two rice crops. the county weather station and a scientific experimental team did experiments in rice nurseries and analysed local meteorological data covering the past 15 years. they discovered that in 14 of the 15 years, sunlight and temperature in mid-march were suitable for early-rice sowing, making room for another crop in the year. people's communes and brigades successfully sowed early rice last march and will harvest two rice crops this year.

weather stations in many counties have helped set up observation posts and train sparetime weathermen. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, these posts make apparatus themselves and draw on the experience of local peasants. according to county weather forecasts, hsinhua commune's weather post issues dry spell, cold wave, storm and rain forecasts for the commune. eighty per cent of its forecasts are accurate.

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REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

Selection of New Songs Welcomed in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

a selection of one hundred and one songs recently issued here in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" has been warmly received by the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers.

most of the songs included are composed by professionals and amateurs since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. these stem from the life and struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. there are also ten revolutionary songs and five folk songs, popular during the periods of revolutionary wars, which were revised during the cultural revolution.

among those in praise of the chinese communist party, chairman mao and the socialist motherland are "red guards from the grasslands meet chairman mao", a mongolian song, "we wish chairman mao a long, long life", a tibetan duet, and "great peking", a uighur solo. each unique with national flavour they are full of warmth and feeling. students of chuang, yao, miao, tung and other nationalities at the kwangsi institute for nationalities enjoy singing "chuang people sing in praise of chairman mao", which draws on the strong points of kwangsi folk songs and brings out well their national and local characteristics. the multi-national students say that the song expresses what is in their hearts.

with the help of a special teaching programme arranged by radio stations, the new songs have quickly gained wide popularity throughout china. workers at the shanghai no. 22 cotton mill have learned a number, their favourite being "textile workers learn from taching" which encourages them to do still better in revolution and production.

men of the second company under the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army like songs about army life and learn them from the radio programme. a theatrical group of primary school pupils in nanking has learned a dozen children's songs from the selection and is now presenting them for the children in the chaoyang district.

many songs in praise of the rural people's communes are lively and gay and have a local touch. "women masons along yenho river" is about city-bred girls who settled on the outskirts of yenan to build a reservoir and dam. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade were overjoyed when they heard over the radio their own piece "hearts of tachai people turn to red sun". they pledged to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and strive for new successes.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Algerian National University Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the peking workers' stadium this evening to warmly welcome the algerian national university football team now on a friendly visit to china. the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between the visiting team and the national football team of china.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, yu ou-hsueh, tsao ke-chiang, chi pao-shu and hsin cheng. before the ceremony began, they met and had a friendly talk with mansouri salah, leader of the algerian team.

present were mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires a.i. of the algerian embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the stadium was alive with expressions of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and algeria. the national flags of china and algeria were hung over the rostrum, and there were huge streamers of welcome inside and outside the stadium. at the welcoming ceremony, the band played the national anthems of china and algeria. players of the two countries exchanged pennants and souvenirs.

the 80,000 spectators warmly applauded the players of the two countries for their excellent performance. the algerian team won 2:1.

after the match, minister wang meng, team leader mansouri salah and charge d'affaires a.i. mahieddin abed walked into the football field, shook hands with the players of the two countries and had photographs taken with them.

Chinese Football Federation Fetes Algerian National University Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

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the chinese football federation gave a dinner here this evening in honour of all members of the national university football team from algeria. mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking, attended.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yao hsiao-cheng, chen pei-min, li wen-chung, hu li-peng, chao hsi-wu and chi pao-shu, and chinese football coaches and players.

chao hsi-wu, leading member of the chinese football federation, and mansouri salah, leader of the algerian team, spoke at the dinner. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and algeria would grow constantly.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes British Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and his wife yu li-chun this evening met with dr. joseph needham, master of the gonville and caius college of british cambridge university and bio-chemist, and his wife, and his assistant dr. lu gwei-djen, and gave a dinner in their honour. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientists hao meng-pi, ma chia-chun, hsia nai, lin jung and chen ping.

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CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Badminton and Tennis Teams Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1972)

burmese badminton and tennis teams led by lieutenant colonel aye pe, president of the burmese tennis federation, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

welcoming the guests at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned kuo lei, mou tso-yun, cheng jui-sheng, wei chien-yeh, chen chih-cheng and chen fang, and chinese badminton and tennis coaches and players.

present were u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Hisao Kuroda and Other Friends from Japanese Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a friendly talk with hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and socialist member of the lower house of the japanese diet, and other friends from the japanese socialist party shichiro hozumi, toshio tanaka, hisao ishino, nagao kato and yasutoshi akamatsu.

present on the occasion were wang hsiao-yun, chin su-cheng, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, shan ta-chi, chao chun-sheng and chou pin.

Liao Cheng-chih, Liu Hsi-wen Meet Delegation of Nagoya Economic Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this morning met the delegation from economic circles of nagoya area of japan with kenichiro ishii as its leader and shigemitsu miyake as its deputy leader. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

members of the delegation are choko ito, yasuharu okaya, koichi okuma, kotaro takeda, ryojiro kurita, tadakazu maeda, katsumi fukuta and nobuji araki; secretary general is tomio wakahara, deputy secretaries general are kazuo takahashi and tadashi morita; staff members are tetsuo isogai, yasuhiro harata and toshimi toge.

present on the occasion were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations, including wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun and chou chi.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Yuko Mochizuki and Other Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun this morning met and had a friendly conversation with yuko mochizuki, socialist member of the upper house of the japanese diet and noted film actress, and her husband shigeo suzuki and her secretary yoshiaki doi.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ting hsueh-sung, lin lin, hsieh fang and li fu-teh.

Delegation from Economic Circles of Nagoya Area of Japan Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

the 16-member delegation from economic circles of the nagoya area of japan with kenichiro ishii as its leader and shigemitsu miyake as its deputy leader wound up its visit to china and left here for home today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

also present were japanese friends in peking yoshizo yasuda, shigero shirane and hiroaki kitamura.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Gives Performance in Kyoto

(NCNA-English Kyoto, Aug. 7, 1972)

over 2,500 japanese people from all walks of life in kyoto, with deep friendly feelings towards the chinese people, saw a performance by the chinese shanghai dance drama troupe at kyoto public hall on august 5.

there were beautiful flowers in the hall sent as a token of welcome to the visiting shanghai dance drama troupe by governor torazo ninagawa of kyoto, mayor motoki funabashi of kyoto, speaker of kyoto prefecture assembly kentaro tachibana, speaker of kyoto city assembly hisao era, and by some parties and organizations in kyoto.

in the evening, the chinese artists presented the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river", scenes from the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and "the red detachment of women", and two japanese and a chinese folk dances.

among those watching the performance were motoki funabashi, hiroshi suekawa, kiyoshi inoue, magosaburo yoshimura, ryusho matsushita, etsuji sumiya, mumon yamada, shun-ichi minami, tatsuya naramoto, zenryu tsukamoto, koyu yoshitake, zennosuke asada, yoshio kondo, shiro kuribayashi, ryoji uenishi, junshin arima, yoshikata yoda, ryuzo asami and tomiya takaishi.

also present were kinkazu saionji, masao nakajima, reizo amamiya, kunimiro toge, taizo minagawa, rikuhei umemoto, kiyoshi nishinaka, yukio makemura, mitsuo sekino, tateno shoichi, and others.

watching the performance were also pae un su, chairman, and li yong hyok, vice-chairman, of the kyoto prefectural headquarters of the general association of korean residents in japan.

lin po-jui, chairman, chang jen-yuan, huang fen-cheng and lin hsiu-yen, vice-chaimen, of the kyoto association of chinese residents in japan, also saw the performance.

american and danish friends in kyoto were also present.

the friends from various circles were accompanied by sun ping-hua, leader, tsung hsiu-jung and sheng shu-shan, deputy leaders, of the troupe, in watching the performance.

the performance repeatedly drew enthusiastic applause from the audience. it concluded amidst thunderous applause while representatives of ten or more friendly organizations went up the stage and presented bouquets to the artists.

the shanghai dance drama troupe arrived here from nagoya on august 3. the same evening, japanese, chinese and korean literary and art workers held a get-togetner.

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CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Mexican Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this morning met eugenio anguiano roch, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united states of mexico to china, and they discussed the presentation of credentials.

Yang Chi Fetes Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, yesterday evening gave a dinner in honour of victor reyes, vice-president of the mexico-china friendship association, and his wife, and hilda barocio, executive member and treasurer of the association, and his daughter.

present was mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano roch.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wu fan-wu, ma chia-chun, yueh tai-heng, chuang tse-tung, chen hai-feng and chu kun.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Syria Gives Reception for Visit of Chinese Gymnastic Delegation

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 7, 1972)

an feng-shih, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception yesterday evening for the visit to syria by the chinese gymnastic delegation.

among the two hundred guests present were ahmed hussein, secretary of the damascus branch of the arab baath socialist party; redha mohamed asfahani, chairman of syrian general sports federation; high ranking officials of syrian foreign ministry and other leading members of syrian physical culture and sports circles as well as syrian gymnasts.

present were also mahmoud khalidi, director of the damascus office of p.l.o.; mohammed sulaiman khalil,

chairman of the palestinian sports committee in syria and representatives of palestinian mass organizations.

all members of the chinese gymnastic delegation led by lu wen-chun were present on the occasion.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

Chinese Gymnastic Delegation Leaves Damascus for Home

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 8, 1972)

the chinese gymnastic delegation headed by lu wen-chun left here for home yesterday after concluding a two-week friendly visit to syria.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chairman of the syrian general sports federation radna mohamed asfahani and other leading members of syrian sports circles.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here an feng-shih was also present on the occasion.

on the evening of august 5, chairman radha mohamed asfahani gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation.

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CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chi Teng-kuei Meets Tanzanian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with t.t. lukindo, vice-principal of kivukoni college of tanzania, and all members of the kivukoni college delegation he is leading.

m.a. foum, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking, was present.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned ting hsueh-sung, wen yeh-chan, hu li-peng, wang chin-cheng and yao chin-jung.

Tanzanian College Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

the delegation of kivukoni college of tanzania led by t.t. lukindo, vice-principal of the college, left peking for shanghai by air this morning. the delegation will return home after visiting shanghai.

seeing the tanzanian delegation off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned yang chi, chu chi-chen and hu li-peng.

m.a. foum, charge d'affaires ad interim and a diplomatic official of the tanzanian embassy in peking, was also present.

Tanzanian Shipping Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1972)

a four-member shipping delegation from tanzania arrived here by air today to attend the sixth meeting of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company. the delegation is led by sepeku foum, tanzanian managing director of the board of directors of the company and principal secretary of the ministry of communications and works.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were tung hua-min, chinese managing director of the board of directors of the company, and keng chuan-szu, chinese general manager.

also present were m.a. foum, charge d'affaires a.i. of the tanzanian embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Gives Reception for Representatives to UN Sea-Bed Committee

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 7, 1972)

chen chih-fang, representative of the chinese delegation to the united nations sea-bed committee and ambassador to switzerland, gave a reception at the chinese consulate-general here this evening in honour of the representatives of various countries to the conference of the sea-bed committee and foreign permanent missions to the u.n. in geneva. present were about two hundred guests.

georges palthey, assistant director-general of the u.n. office in geneva, was present.

henri schmitt, president of the council of the canton of geneva, was also present.

present also were the representatives, alternate representatives and advisors of the chinese delegation to the conference, and chinese consul-general in geneva wang chung-li.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND US

Guests from Associated Press Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 7, 1972)

wes gallagher, president and general manager of the associated press, and mrs. gallagher, paul miller, chairman of the board of the associated press, and mrs. miller, and horst faas, associated press photographer, wound up their visit to china and left here for home by train today.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the hsinhua news agency, including peng ti.

the guests had visited factories, a rural people's commune, a university, a hospital and sites of historical interest in peking, yenan, sian, nanking, suchou, shanghai and kwangchow.

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets American Youth Travel Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met and had a friendly conversation with willie kai shull, evelyn sachie yoshimura and twelve other members of the american youth travel delegation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including chang tsan-ming, wu fan-wu, li chia-kuan, ting yuan-hung, chi chao-chu, lin kang, li chih-chieh and sung yu-ming.

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